

A

# New      G U I D E

T O T H E

# English Tongue,

In Five P A R T S.

C O N T A I N I N G,

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| <p>I. Words both <i>common</i> and <i>proper</i> from <i>one to six Syllables</i>: The several Sorts of <i>Monosyllables</i> in the <i>common Words</i> being distinguished by Tables, into Words of <i>two, three, and four Letters, &amp;c.</i> with six short Lessons at the End of each Table, not exceeding the order of Syllables in the foregoing Tables. The several Sorts of <i>Pollysyllables</i> also being ranged in proper Tables, have their Syllables divided, and Directions placed at the Head of each Table for the <i>Accent</i>, to prevent <i>false Pronunciation</i>; together with the like Number of Lessons on the foregoing Tables, placed at the End of each Table, as far as to Words of <i>four Syllables</i>, for the easier and more speedy Way of teaching Children to read.</p> | <p>II. A large and useful Table of Words, that are the same in <i>Sound</i>, but different <i>Signification</i>; very necessary to prevent the writing one Word for another of the same <i>Sound</i>.</p> <p>III. A short, but comprehensive <i>Grammar</i> of the <i>English Tongue</i>, delivered in the most familiar and instructive Method of <i>Question</i> and <i>Answer</i>; necessary for all such Persons as have the Advantage only of an <i>English Education</i>.</p> <p>IV. An useful Collection of <i>Sentences</i> in <i>Prose</i> and <i>Verse</i>; <i>Divine, Moral</i> and <i>Historical</i>; together with a select Number of <i>Fables</i>, adorned with proper <i>Sculptures</i>, for the better Improvement of Young Beginners. And,</p> <p>V. <i>Forms of Prayer</i> for Children, on several Occasions.</p> |
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The *Whole* being recommended by several *Clergymen* and eminent *Schoolmasters*, as the most useful *Performance* for the Instruction of *Youth*, is designed for the Use of **SCHOOLS** in *Great Britain, Ireland*, and in the several *English Colonies* and *Plantations* abroad.

The Thirti-seventh Edition.

By THOMAS DILWORTH,  
AUTHOR of the SCHOOLMASTER'S ASSISTANT; YOUNG  
BOOK-KEEPER'S ASSISTANT, &c. &c. and *Schoolmaster*  
in *Wapping*.

L O N D O N:

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To the Reverend and Worthy Promoters of the  
*several Charity-Schools in Great-Britain and  
Ireland.*

Gentlemen,

THE tender Regard, which *You* have always  
shewed, and still continue, for the *Salvation of  
Souls*, is eminently discovered in *Your* Care for the  
*Education of Children.*

To *You* it is, that the poorer Sort of People owe  
their *Obedience*, and indeed these Kingdoms their  
*Thankfulness*, for *Your* endeavouring to rescue so ma-  
ny poor Creatures from the Slavery of *Sin and Satan.*

Thus GENTLEMEN, it is *Your* Happiness, that  
*You* are, at the same time, promoting the Glory of  
GOD, by *Your* careful Undertaking to save these  
little ones from utter Destruction.

*Your* Preference of the *Protestant Religion* is herein  
gloriously discovered by those principles of that best  
constituted Church, as professed in the Church of  
*England*, which *You* cause to be taught, and in-  
grafted in the tender age of *Your Pupils.* Therefore,

Go on, WORTHY SIRs, with *Your* wonted Zeal  
for the Glory of GOD, and the *Public Good* of these  
Nations, united in the true Faith of CHRIST: and  
that *Your* pious Endeavours may always obtain their  
desired Success, and *Yourselves* that Reward which  
is promised to those, who *convert a Sinner from the  
Evil of his Way*, is the earnest and hearty Prayer of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient,

And humble Servant,

*Napping-School,*  
June 14, 1740.

THO. DILWORTH.

# P R E F A C E.

IT has been a general and true observation, that with the reformation of these realms, *ignorance* has gradually vanished at the increase of *learning* amongst us, who take the word of God for a lantern to our feet, and a light to our paths. Thus,

They who groped their way to virtue and knowledge in the days of darkness and implicit zeal, were taught little more than to mumble over a few prayers by heart, and never called upon to read, much less permitted to enquire into the truth of what they professed. But

Since the sunshine of the gospel of *Jesus Christ* has risen amongst us: since we are loosed from the bands of ignorance and superstition: since every *Protestant* believes it to be his duty to promote *Christian knowledge*; certainly it will be confessed, that all improvements in learning ought to be encouraged; and consequently that they deserve our particular regard, who study to make the first steps thereof firm and easy. For human prudence teacheth, *That a good beginning is the most reasonable prospect of a good ending.* Therefore,

As we boast of greater advantages than our forefathers, let us take care, lest we frustrate that great work, begun amongst us, by a negligent prosecution of our duty: For I would have you well assured, that it is as bad to learn the first rudiments of *literature* under wrong and depraved habits, as not to learn them at all. For, the man seldom clears himself of those ill faculties, which he contracted in his tender age: So says Solomon, *Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.* And,

As all learning gradually ascends from the first knowledge and use of *letters, syllables* and *words*, what better work can the instructor of youth undertake, than endeavour to propagate the *knowledge*, prevent and rectify the *mistakes*, and root out the ill *habits* contracted by many in a wrong *method*, either thro' the ignorance or neglect of the *Teacher*. Therefore

As to *letters*, we are to observe, that they are the foundation of all learning, as being those *parts*, of which all *syllables, words, sentences* and *speeches* are composed. As to their *shape* or *form*, those commonly used in the *English, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian* languages, are described in the first page of this *Book*. As to their *number*: in *English* they are *twenty-six*. As to their *division*; they are naturally divided into *vowels* and *consonants*: and again into *single* and *double letters*.

As to *syllables*: A *syllable* is the uniting one or more consonants with a vowel, by which each letter receives its perfect sound in pronunciation; as you may find in the *examples* of the second and third *pages*.

As to *words*; they consist of one or more syllables, and are given us by the all-wise God, as a means by which not only one man may make his own thoughts known to another, but that we thereby may also arrive to the knowledge of the will of Him our *Creator*, revealed in the sacred oracles of his divine word. Wherefore,

Seeing that the use of *letters, syllables* and *words*, is of so great consequence to human creatures, great care should be taken to shew that we have acquired a true knowledge thereof, by giving each *letter* its proper place, each *syllable* its right divisions and true accent, and each *word* its natural sound; which will certainly guide every one to a just cadence of their *sentences*; without which no one can pretend to write or read intelligibly to others. And,

Yet by daily experience it is found, that even many, who have attained to the art of writing a good hand, are so unfortunate in spelling, that neither themselves, nor the more knowing, can guess at the meaning, couched under such a preposterous jumble of letters set for words. Because, having never been taught the general force, or power and sound of the *English letters*, nor the customary and various uses of *diphthongs*, not to mention their total ignorance of the *derivation* of words, they neither spell according to *custom*, *sound*, or *derivation*. Wherefore, for the sake of such unhappy scholars, and as much as in me lies, to prevent the growth of such an evil,

I have, in the following sheets, collected as many different forms of spelling, as the *English tongue* affords in common practice. And as *monosyllables* not only make the greatest part of our tongue, but are the substantial parts of all words of more than one syllable, I have been the more particularly careful to reduce them into such an order, as at the same time to take off much trouble from the *teacher*, and to be of more general advantage to the young *beginner*. For though it be true that other *performances* of this nature have pretended to proceed *step by step*; yet it is true also, that none of them have provided those gradual paces for their *scholars* to ascend by, till they arrive at the perfection of *spelling*. For,

In the several *praxes* or *lessons* of *monosyllables*, hitherto published in our *mother tongue*, instead of rising *step by step*, children are taught to jump before they can go; and if they prove incapable to take such long *strides*, as reach sometimes from *monosyllables* of two, to others of *seven* or *eight letters*, before they are informed of those that come between, they must be *thump'd* and *lugg'd* forward, without being once instructed in the right knowledge of the most common and useful parts of our tongue. Certainly this is as barbarous in literature, as it would be cruel in behaviour, to bid a child take care how it comes up stairs, and then to beat it because it cannot stride up seven or eight steps at once.

Again, If it be reasonable, in the order of *words*, to begin with those of one *syllable*, as all *spelling authors* agree: it must be also granted as reasonable, that *monosyllables*, which consist of various quantities of *letters*, should be taught in the same order, proceeding gradually from words of *two letters*, to words of *three*, *four*, *five*, &c. *letters*, as exemplified in the following *tables*. Besides, experience, which must be allowed to be the best master, will soon declare in favour of this *method*. Therefore,

I have first collected only words of *two letters*; then words of *three letters*; after that words of *four letters*, &c. with short easy *lessons* between each *table* of words, adapted in such a manner, that no *lesson* contains any one word which does not belong to a preceding *table*. And though I am apprehensive that some may object against the shortness of these *lessons*, it is without judgment; for any one that instructs children will readily grant, that it is better for the *learner* to read a *lesson twice* or *thrice* over at one reading, than a long *lesson* but once. But,

By way of apology, it is hoped the skillful *teacher* will pardon the change of some words in these *lessons* taken from *scripture*, when I declare, it was with this view alone, for the ease of the *scholar*, that I have substituted an easy word in the place of more difficult pronunciation; where nevertheless, I have always kept up the true sense, though I have taken the liberty to alter the expression.

Again, It must be acknowledged that the first *six lessons* do but just make *English*: yet, I hope, whoever considers the difficulty of composing *sentences* to be read in *lessons*, wherein each word is confined to *three letters*, will readily overlook the baseness of the *language*, it not being our province to teach the politeness of *style*, but only to provide proper materials, of which all *diction* is composed. Yet great care is taken to avoid all such words in every part of this *Book*, which might tend to excite loose and disorderly thoughts, or put youth or modesty to the blush: and all my *tables* are filled with the easiest words in our *language*; even such as a child may have some idea of at the first pronunciation. Moreover, as we have many words in *English*, which agree with *orthography*, but differ in *sound*, I have admonished the learner thereof, by inclosing such words within a *Parenthesis*, thus (d8ne) (g8ne) (n8ne), as at the bottom of page 10.

Having thus with Pains collected *Monosyllables*; which are the most useful part of our *Language*, and reduced them into such *Order*, as seem'd to me, to serve the Purposes of an easy *Instruction*, much better than any of those *Collections* published before this Time; I must assure you, that my Care has been equally as much concerned how to facilitate the compounding and dividing such Words as consist of more *Syllables* than one. For this Purpose, I have consulted the Method of spelling or dividing *Syllables* in long Words, both according to their *Sound*, and to the Rules of *Grammar*: And therefore in the Perusal of this Essay towards *Spelling*, you will find that whenever a Word occurs that may be divided one Way by *Sound*, and another by *Grammar*, the Scholar is directed how to understand the doubtful *Division* by this Mark (") over the right side of the *Vowel*, which according to the *Sound*, ought to be joined with the following *Consonant*, which is nevertheless contrary to the Rules of *Grammar*, and therefore divided in such a manner as you shall find them printed.

And as to the *Lessons* proper to each *Table* of Words of many *Syllables*, the same Care has been continued, not to admit any Word to be read in the same, but such only as shall belong to some of the foregoing *Tables*. And I hope it will be esteemed a *Perfection*, that I have omitted all superfluous *Hebrew* and *obsolete Names*, and not detained the Learner from the Attainment of more useful Words, by stopping his Progress in Search of those Names proper to *Places* and *Things*, as others have done before, by filling many Pages with such Names of *Persons*, which are not commonly received or used among us; which too often nauseate the young *Beginner*, and prevent the desired Effect of the diligent *Teacher*, whose Place it is to instruct his *Scholars* in the most necessary Parts of *Literature*. And,

Here I should finish my *Account* of this first Part of *Spelling*, was it not my Province to explode that erroneous Pretence of teaching *Children* to spell altogether by the *Ear*. In Opposition to which, I will fairly ask these *Teachers*, Whether their Scholars did ever attain to a right Judgement of *Spelling* by that Method, till they were afterwards better instructed according to *Rule*? And if this be True, as most certainly it is, that there can be no true Method of *Spelling* without *Rule*, I will appeal to my *Readers* how inconsistent it is first to teach by the former Way, those Things which afterwards can never be attained but by the *Latter*. Certainly every one will join with me in this Particular, that it is the greatest Folly in the World to learn Things, that afterwards must be learned in another Manner.



Consequently, I may presume to be instrumental in teaching *Children* to pronounce their *Words* clear and distinct, without *Tones* or *distorted Countenances*, which *ill Habits*, it is well known, are too frequently adopted under such bad *Methods* of instruction, which I have endeavoured to root out : *Habits*, which it is too true to be concealed, as it were, persecute the *Learners* thro' the different Stages of Life : For having been accustomed to a bad *Tone* in their early Pronunciation, are scarce ever able afterward to quit their disagreeable way of reading with *Hems* and *Hahs*.

The *Second Part* contains such *Words*, which tho' they agree in *Sound*, differ in *Signification* ; and therefore the *Learner* ought to be well acquainted with them, in order to prevent his writing one *Word* for an other of the same *Sound*.

The *Third Part* is a Compendium of *English Grammar*, designed only for *English Schools*, to enable such as are intended to rise no Higher, to write their *Mother-Tongue* intelligibly, and according to the *Rules* of *Grammar* : And I hope it will answer the End proposed. But

As *Practice*, in all *Arts* and *Sciences*, is the great *Medium* of *Instruction* between *Master* and *Scholar*, I would advise all *Teachers*, when they find their *Learners* relish the *Rules* of this *Part*, to enjoin them at the same Time to read the best *English Authors*, as the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Guardian*, &c. which will both apply the *Rules* hertin contained towards procuring a good *Style*, and an easy way of *Writing* ; and banish from their Eyes all *Grub-street Papers*, *idle Pamphlets*, *lewd Plays*, *filthy Songs*, and *unseemly Jest*s, which only serve to corrupt and debauch the *Principles* of those, who are so unhappy as to spend their Time therein.

The *Fourth Part* contains several *divine*, *moral*, and *historical Sentences*, both in *Prose* and *Verse*, and several useful and easy *Fables*, with their *Morals* ; which may not only serve the *Master* to exercise his *Scholars* with, by way of *Evening Copies* : but may render the *Business* of *Reading* as useful and pleasant as possible to the *Reader*.

The *Fifth Part* is founded upon that excellent *Order* of all *Charity-Schools* in these *Dominions*, which obliges every *Master* to join with his *Scholars* in *Prayer*, both *Morning* and *Evening* : teaching them thereby, as is intended, that all their Dependence is on *God*, by whom we live, and move, and have our Being. Therefore, I have here published several short *Forms* of *Prayer* for their Assistance in this *Divine Exercise*.

And now to conclude : " The Knowledge of *Letters*, (says the celebrated *Dr. WATTS*) is one of the greatest Blessings, that ever God bestowed on the Children of Men : By this Means, we preserve for our own use, though all our Lives, what our Memory would have lost in a few Days, and lay up a rich Treasure of Knowledge for those that shall come after us. By the Arts of *Reading* and *Writing*, we can sit at Home and acquaint ourselves with what is done in all the distant Parts of the World, and find what our Fathers did long ago, in the first Ages of Mankind. By this Means a Briton holds Correspondence with his Friend in *America* or *Japan*, and manages all his Business. 'Tis this which brings all the past Ages of Men at once upon the Stage, and makes the most distant Nations and Ages converse together, and grow into Acquaintance. And it is this, by which God had discovered his Power, and Justice, his Providence, Mercy and Grace, that we who live near the End of time, may learn the Way to Heaven and everlasting Happiness."



To Mr. DILWORTH, on his  
NEW GUIDE.

WHAT Thanks, my Friend, should to thy  
Care be given,  
Which makes the Paths to *Science* smooth and even !  
Henceforth our Youth, who tread thy flow'ry Way,  
Shall ne'er from Rules of proper *Diction* stray :  
No more their Speech with barb'rous Terms be fill'd ;  
No more their Pens a Crop of Nonsense yield :  
But chosen Words in due Arrangement stand,  
And *Sense* and *Elegance* go Hand in Hand.

Attend, ye sprightly Youth, ye modest Fair,  
Awhile be Arts of Dress your slighter Care ;  
Awhile the *Precepts* of these *Pages* heed,  
And richer Ornaments will soon succeed ;  
Your Friends delighted, shall your Talk attend,  
And think too soon your pleasing *Letters* end.

How do we blush to hear th' untutor'd Tongue  
Of some gay Idiot, painful Speech prolong ?  
The dark Discourse no Ray of *Reason* clears ;  
An uncouth *Chaos*, void of Form, appears :  
What Pity ! to behold some beauteous Toast,  
Whose piercing Eyes a Thousand Conquests boast,  
With such prepost'rous Terms her *Billet* swell,  
As prove the Nymph can neither *Read* nor *Spell*.  
But such Reproach no more shall stain the Fair,  
Who make thy easy *Rules* their timely Care :  
No *Teachers* more bewail their ill Success,  
Who on Young Minds these useful *Lessons* press.



J. D U I T C H.

TO MR. THOMAS DILWORTH, Author of the  
*New GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue.*

S I R,

I HAVE had so many opportunities, not only to be thoroughly acquainted with your abilities for such a useful Work as this, but also to be well versed in the best methods for the instruction of youth, (which I have been engaged in for upwards of twenty years) that I should be wanting in my duty as a friend, both to yourself and the public, should I, after reviewing your excellent *New Guide to the English Tongue*, neglect to recommend your labour, as much as lies in my power, which I am satisfied was undertaking purely with a view to instruct the ignorant; and, when generally known, must prove to be a general advantage to all those who desire to attain to the true knowledge of the *English* tongue.

I am, S I R,

Bancroft's School  
at Mile-End,  
May 16, 1740.

Your friend and admirer,

JOHN ENTICK, M. A.

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TO THE Author of the *New GUIDE to the*  
*ENGLISH Tongue.*

WHEN I first heard that you were engaged in writing your *New Guide to the English Tongue*, I conceived great expectations from your known abilities, for such a work: And since you have favoured me with a review of it, I sincerely profess to you, that it appears to me to be much better calculated for the use and instruction of children, than any piece of that kind I have ever seen. I heartily wish you success in the publication of it, and doubt not of its being of general use to all who are engaged in the education of youth.

I am, S I R,

Your sincere friend, and humble servant,

Rotherhithe, May 17,  
1740.

MATTHEW AUDLEY.

**W**E whose Names are under-written, having perused this Book, intitl'd, *A New GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue*, do recommend it to be used in Schools for the Education of YOUTH, as the best of its kind that hath yet been made public.

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|---|---|
| Robert Warren, D. D. Rector<br>of Stratford-Bow, and Minister<br>of Hamstead.                                       | The Rev. Mr. R. Wilton,<br>Master of the Free-School<br>at Warbleton in Suffex.                         |
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Joseph Adams, Writing-master and Accomptant, in Long-lane, Southwark.

Thomas Fletcher, Master of the Boarding-School at Ware, Hertfordshire.

Josh. Dintdale, Carter-street, Houndsditch.

John Williams, Writing-master and Accomptant, in Cox's Square, Spital-Fields.

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James Sims, Schoolmaster, in Devonshire-square.

Peter Lecouvreur, Writing-master, in Spital-fields.

John Sweetenham, Writing-master, in St. John's-street, in the Hamlet of Bethnal-Green.

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Richard Day, Schoolmaster, in Ratcliff Highway.

John Shortland, Schoolmaster, near Aldersgate.

George Watts, Schoolmaster, at Poplar.

Jeffreys Beaver, Writing-master, in Northampton.

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George Forrest, Schoolmaster, in Little Queen's-street, Westminster.

Henry Longman, Schoolmaster, in Fitcher's court, in Noble-street, near Cripple-gate.

Benjamin Cotton, Schoolmaster, at London-wall.

James Bateson, Schoolmaster, in Old Broad-street.

John Price, Schoolmaster, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-str.

John Loveday, Schoolmaster, at Stepney.

Michael Vitty, Schoolmaster, at Putney, Surry.

John Raymond, Schoolmaster, in Brick-lane, Spital-fields.

William Paulson, Schoolmaster, in Norton Falgate.

Edward Osborne, Schoolmaster in Gracechurch-street.

Peter Hudson, Writing-master, Teacher of French, Italian, and Mathematics, in St. Martin's-Le-Grand.

W. Reeve, Master of the Academy in Bishopsgate-str.

Paul Newell, Schoolmaster, in Queen-square, Great-Ormond-street.

Vill. Martin, Schoolmaster, near St. Bride's, Fleet-str.

Edward Eastmead, Schoolmaster, at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire.

J. Welch, Teacher of the Mathematics, in Hatton-Gar.

J. Rosier, Writing-master and Accomptant, in Stanhope-street, Clare-market.

Joseph Legasslicke, Schoolmaster, at Chelsea.

John Burton, Master of a Boarding School at Hertford.

Joseph Winder, Master of the Grammar-School, in Coleman-street.

William Mercer, Writing-master, at Maidstone.

B

Richard



- Rich. Hyde, Writing-master, and Accomptant, in Blackman-street, Southwark.
- Joseph Hester, Schoolmaster, in Limehouse.
- John Thompson, Schoolmaster, at the Hand and Pen, Red Lion-ct. Watling-str.
- James Thatcher, Writing-master, in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square.
- Ed. Rayne, Master of the Haberdasher's School, Hoxton.
- Samuel Wegg, Writing-master and Accomptant, at Epsom.
- Henry Hitchcock, Schoolmaster, in Aldersgate-street.
- Henry Mason, Schoolmaster, in St. George's Church, Southwark.
- Tho. Card, Schoolmaster, at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.
- Eraſmus Carter, Schoolmaster, in Sutton's Court, within Bishopsgate.
- Tho. Young, Schoolmaster, in St. Margaret's, Westminster.
- Francis Wood, Schoolmaster, in Cloth-fair, West-smithfield.
- John Davies, Teacher of the Mathematics, in Old Paradise-street, Rotherhithe.
- John Parsons, Writing-master, in Penny-fields, Poplar.
- Henry Michon, Schoolmaster, in Red-Lyon-Market, near Golden-lane.
- Ebenezer Bramble, Master of the Boarding-School at Brentford.
- George Parker, Master of a Boarding School at Hertford.
- John Wingfield, Schoolmaster, in Bull and Mouth-street, near Aldersgate.
- Joseph Allen, Schoolmaster, in Whitecross-street.
- Jos. Beasing, Writing-master, and Accomptant, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.
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- Daniel Kitchen, Schoolmaster, at Bishop-Burton, near Beverly, in Yorkshire.
- Robert Sawell, Master of the Boarding-School, at Aspley near Woborn, Bedfordshire.
- Charles Morton, Teacher of the Mathematics, in the Rectory-House of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
- R. Smith, Writing-master, at Richmond, in Surry.
- William Shemeld, Writing-Master and Accomptant, at Hampstead, in Middlesex.
- Dennis Metherington, Schoolmaster, at Marston, in Lincolnshire.
- Robert Amos, Writing-master and Accomptant, in Ratcliff-Highway.
- William Deane, Schoolmaster, in Halifax, Yorkshire.
- Eleazer Burchell, Master of the Academy at Hatfield, Hertfordshire.
- Ab. Crocker, Schoolmaster, at South Petherton, Somerset.
- J. Bredel, Teacher of French and English, in New Montague-street, Spital-fields.

A New







A New GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue.

PART I.

The ALPHABET.

Roman.		Italian.		English.	
A	a	A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t	T	t
V	v	V	v	V	v
U	u	U	u	U	u
W	w	W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z	Z	z
		B	z		

Double

## Double LETTERS.

ct ff ffi ffi fi fl fb fh fi fk fl ff ffi ft &.

## Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah			oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
aw	cw		ow	
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
ay	ey		oy	
az	ez	iz	oz	uz



TABLE

T A B L E III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	qua	que	qui	quo
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	fca	fce	fci	fco fcu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sha	she	shi	sho shu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	fka	fke	fki	fko fku
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	fla	fle	fli	flo flu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	fma	fme	fmi	fmo fmu
dwa	dwe	dwi			fna	fne	fni	fno fnu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fpa	fpe	fpi	fpo fpu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fsta	fste	fsti	fsto fstu
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo fwu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	tha	the	thi	tho thu
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	tra	tre	tre	tro tru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	twa	two	twi	two
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	wha	we	whi	who
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	wra	wre	wri	wro wru

Of MONOSYLLABLES.

T A B L E I.

*Words of Two Letters, viz. One Vowel, and One Consonant.*

**A** M, an, as, at, ax, ay, if, in, is, it, of, oh, on, or, ox, up, us. Be he me we ye. Go ho lo no so wo (Do to). By ly my py vy.

T A B L E II.

*Words of Three Letters, viz. One Vowel, and Two Consonants.*

**D** AB nab. Web. Bib fib nib rib. Bob. fob job mob rob sob. Cub rub tub. Bad had lad mad sad. Bed fed led red wed. Bid did hid kid lid rid. God nod rod. Bud cud mud.

Bag cag fag gag hag nag rag tag. Beg leg. Big dig fig gig jig pig wig. Bog dog fog hog jog log. Bug dug hug jug lug mug rug tug. Dam ham ram. Gem hem. Dim him rim.

Gum mum rum sum. Can fan man pan (wan). Ben pen fen hen men pen ten. Din fin gin kin pin tin win. Con (son ton won). Bun-fun gun nun pun run sun tun. Two.

Cap gap lap map rap tap. Dip hip lip nip rip sip tip. Fop hop lop mop sop top. Cup sup. Bar far jar mar tar (war). Hef. Fir fir. For. Has (was). His. Bat cat fat hat mat rat.

Bet get jet let met net set wet yet. Bit fit hit nit pit wit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot sot. But cut gut hut nut put rut tut. Lax wax Kex fex vex. Fix fix.

Box fox. The. Who. Cry dry fly fry pry shy fly sty thy try why. Act, all, and, apt, ark, arm, art, ash, ask, asp, afs. Ebb, egg, ell, elm, end. Ill, ink. Odd, off, oft, old.

### T A B L E III.

*Words of Three Letters, viz. One Consonant and two Vowels, or a Diphthong.*

**P**EA sea tea yea. Bee fee fee. Die fie lie. Doe foe roe toe. Due rue fue. Awe daw jaw law maw paw raw saw. Dew few hew mew new pew (few). Bow low mow row sow tow.

Cow how mow now sow vow. Coo too woo. Bay day gay hay jay lay may nay pay ray say way. (Key) (eye). Boy coy joy toy. Ace, age, apt, are, aid, aim. Ear, eat. Ice. Oak, oil, oar, oat, one, our, out, owl, own. Use, (use). You.

*Some*

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of  
Words not exceeding Three Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

**N**O Man may put off the Law of God.  
The Way of God is no ill Way.  
My Joy is in God all the Day.  
A bad Man is a Foe to God.

L E S S O N II.

To God do I cry all the Day.  
Who is God, but our God?  
All Men go out of the Way of thy Law.  
In God I do put my joy, O let me not sin,

L E S S O N III.

Pay to God his Due.  
Go not in the Way of bad Men.  
No Man can see God.  
Our God is the God of all Men.

L E S S O N IV.

Who can say, he has no Sin?  
The Way of Man is ill, but not the Way of God.  
My Son, go not in the Way of bad Men.  
No Man can do as God can do.

L E S S O N V.

Let me not go out of thy Way, O God.  
O do not see my Sin, and let me not go to the Pit.  
Try me, O God, and let me not go out of the  
Way of thy Law.

L E S S O N VI.

The Way of Man is not as the Way of God.  
The Law of God is Joy to me.  
My Son, if you do ill, you can not go to God.  
Do as you are bid; but if you are bid, do no Ill.

T A B L E



## TABLE IV.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. A Vowel placed between  
the Two former Consonants.*

**R** ICH. Much such. Back jack lack pack sack  
tack. Deck neck peck. Kick lick nick pick  
fick. Dock lock mock rock sock. Buck duck luck  
muck tuck. Fact. Buff cuff huff muff puff. Haft.  
Left. Gift lift sift. Loft soft. High nigh sigh.  
Held (Gild) mild wild.

Cold fold hold sold told (gold). Calf half. Self.  
Wolf. Gulf. Balk talk walk. Milk filk. Folk  
(yolk). Bulk hulk. Call fall gall hall tall wall.  
Bell fell fell tell well. Bill fill hill kill mill pill  
till will. Böll pöll röll töll. (Bull full pull) dull  
gull hull. Balm calm palm. Alms.

Help yelp. Gulp pulp. Halt malt salt. Belt felt  
melt pelt. Gilt hilt jilt milt wilt. Colt jolt polt.  
Lamb. Limb. Comb (bomb tomb womb). Dumb.  
Hymn. Camp damp lamp ramp vamp. Hemp.  
Pomp. Bump jump lump pump. Band hand  
land sand (wand).

Bend fend lend mend rend fend tend. Bind find  
kind mind rind wind. Bond fond pond. Bang  
gang hang. King ring sing wing. Long song.  
Bung dung. Bank lank rank. Link pink sink  
wink. Monk. Cant pant rant (want). Bent dent  
lent rent sent tent vent went.

Dint hint lint mint (pint). Hunt runt. Garb.  
Herb verb. Curb. Card hard yard (ward). Herd  
Bird gird. Cord lord (förd) (wörd. Curd: Turf  
Bark dark lark mark park. Jerk. Fork (pork)  
(work). Lark turk. Girl. Curl hurl purl. Farm  
harm (warm). Term. Firm.

Form

Form (wörm). Barn yarn (warn). Dern fern  
hern yern. Born corn horn morn (börn tōrn wōrn).  
Burn turn. Carp harp (warp). Cart dart hart part  
tart (wart). Dirt girt. Fört pört fört (wört). Hurt.  
Cafh dafh gafh hafh lash mash rash fash (wash).  
Dish fish. (Bush push) gush hush rush tush. Cask  
mask task. Desk. Risk.

Busk dusk husk musk. Gasp hasp rasp (wasp).  
Lisp wisp. Lasp pass. Less mess. Hiss kiss miss.  
Moss toss. Cast fast last past vast (hast) (vast).  
Best jest nest rest vest west yest. Fist list mist.  
Cöst löst töst döst hōst möst pōst rōst. Dust lust  
must rust. Bath lath path (hath). Pith with. Bōth  
dōth löth möth. Next.

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Syllables consisting  
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

**H**OLD in the Lord, and mind his Word.  
My Son, hold fast the Law of the Lord.  
My Son, mind not thy own Way, but the  
Way of God.

Do not tell a lye, and let not thy Hand do hurt.

L E S S O N II.

Let all Men mind the will of the Lord.  
Let no Man hurt you, if you can help it.  
Do as well as you can; and do no Ill.  
The Lord is my Rock.

L E S S O N III.

Who is God but the Lord! And who is on  
High but our God!  
I will call on the Lord, all the Day long.  
To the Lord will I lift up my self.  
O cast me not out with bad Men.

L E S S O N

## LESSON IV.

God is kind to me, and doth help me.  
 Mark the Man that doth well, and do so too.  
 Let thy Eye be on me, O Lord, my God.  
 Help such Men as want help; and do not sin.

## LESSON V.

Hurt no Man; and let no Man hurt you.  
 Let thy Sins past put you in mind to mend.  
 Send Aid to help me, O Lord, my God.  
 Use not thyself to tell a Lye.

## LESSON VI.

My Son, walk not in the Way of bad Men,  
 but walk in the Law of the Lord.

Let not God go out of thy Mind, for he is thy  
 Rock.

The Lord can tell what is best for me: To  
 him will I go for Help.

## TABLE V.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. A Vowel placed between  
 the Two latter Consonants.*

**B** LAB crab drab scab stab (fwab). Crib drib.  
 glib. Knob. Chub club drub grub snub.  
 Brad clad glad shad. Bred bled fled shed sped.  
 Clod plod shod trod. Stud. Brag drag flag shag  
 snag stag swag wrag. Grig swig trig twig. Clog  
 flog frog prog.

Drug plug slug snug. Dram sham. Them.  
 Brim grim skim swim trim whim. From (whom).  
 Crum drum scum. Bran clan plan span than  
 (swan). Then when wren. Chin grin shin skin  
 spin thin twin. Shun stun. Chap clap flap slap  
 snap trap wrap (swap).

Step.

Step. Chip clip ship skip slip trip whip. Chop  
crop drop prop shop stop. Scar star. Blur spur  
flur. This. Thus. Brat chat gnat flat plat that  
(what). Fret whet. Knit slit spit, Blot knot trot  
plot shot spot. Glut shut slut smut. Flax. Flux.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting  
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

**T**HE Eye of God is on them that do Ill.  
Go not from me, O God, my God.  
The Lord will help them, that cry to him.  
My Son, if thy Way is bad, see that you mend it.

L E S S O N II.

When just Men do well, then ill Men fall.  
I will mind my Way, that I may not sin.  
He that doth go with ill Men will fall.  
Do all that is just; and let not ill Will be in  
thy Mind.

L E S S O N III.

Shun them that will hurt you, lest you be hurt  
by them.  
My Son, walk not with them that are bad, lest  
you be so too; but walk in the Law of the Lord,  
and God will help you.  
Hold in the Lord, and lend an Ear to his Word.

L E S S O N IV.

My Son, hold fast the Law of the Lord.  
My Son, mind not thy own Will, but the  
Will of God.  
My Son, mind the Law of God, and you will  
do well.  
My Son, call on the Lord, and he will help you.

L E S S O N



## LESSON V.

Go from that Man, who will hurt you ; and hurt no man thy self.

All Men go out of the Way, and do not mind God.

God doth see us, and all that we do.

I will sing of the Lord, all the Day long.

## LESSON VI.

With my Lips do I tell of the Law of God ; and I will talk of his Word.

I will run the Way of thy Law ; O help me in it.

I am glad that the Lord doth lend an Ear to me : For this, will I call on him, and pay my Vow.

## TABLE VI.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. Two Consonants and Two Vowels ; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the Sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.*

**B** ABE. Robe. Face lace mace race. Dice lice mice nice rice vice. Fade jade made wade. Hide ride fide tide wide. Rude, Safe. Life wife. Cape page rage sage. Huge. Bake cake make rake fake take. Like pike. Joke poke yoke. Duke puke. Gale pale fale tale vale.

File mile pile tile vile wile. Hole mole pole. Mule rule. Came dame fame game lame name same tame. Lime time. Come some some home Fume. Bane lane mane pane. Dine fine kine line mine pine vine wine. (Done) (gone) (none). Bone hone tone. Tune.

Cape



Cape rape tape (gape). Pipe ripe wipe type.  
Cope hope mope pope rope sope. Care dare fare  
hare mare pare. Here mere (were). Dire fire hire  
mire fire tire wirè. Core gore more pore sore tore  
wore. Cure pure sure. Bale case. Rise (rise wife.)  
Dose (dose hose lose nose rose.)

Use (use muse.) Else. Bate date fate gate  
hate late mate pate rate. Bite kite mite rite.  
Dote mote note vote. Lute mute. Cave have  
pave rave save wave. Dive five hive (give  
live sieve.) Rove (döve löve) (move.) Gave  
maze. Size.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting  
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

**G**OD doth mind all that we say and do.  
This Life is not long; but the Life to  
come has no End.

We must love them that do not love us, as  
well as them that do love us.

We must pray for them that hate us.

L E S S O N II.

We must do to all Men, as we like to be done to.  
The Lord he is God; it is he that hath  
made us.

He must live well, that will die well.

He doth live ill, who doth not mend.

L E S S O N III.

A bad Life will make a bad End.

We must let the Time past put us in mind of  
the Ill we have done.

In the Time to come we must do Ill no more.

Be kind to all Men, and hurt not thyself.

## LESSON IV.

Woe be to me if I live not well.

We can hide no Work from God; for the Lord  
he is God, and he is Lord of all.

Mind what is best; do all that is just; and  
love all whom you have to do with.

## LESSON V.

He that doth love God, God will love him.

One God doth rule all. The Lord is God.

None is like to God, and we are all in his Hand.

The Lord is my King; he is Lord of all: And  
by the Word of the Lord all was made.

## LESSON VI.

God is the most high God; he sets up Men,  
and he doth help them that are just.

Go not far from me, O Lord my God.

The Time will come when all Men must be  
put in the Dust.

## TABLE VII.

*Words of Four Letters, viz. Two Consonants and  
a Diphthong.*

**L** AID maid paid. Fail jail nail rail fail tail.  
Maim. Fain gain main pain rain vain. Fair  
hair pair. Bait wait. Void. Soil toil. Coin join.  
Daub. Thou. Loud. Foul soul. Pour four (your)  
Gout rout. Flee free knee thee tree Deed feed  
heed need feed weed.

Beef. Leek meek seek week. Feel heel reel.  
Seem. Been keen seen. Deep keep peep weep.  
Deer. jeer leer peer. Feet meet. Good hood wood.  
Hoof roof. Book cook hook look took (rook).  
Cool fool Cool tool (wool). Doom room. Moon  
noon soon. Stoop hoop loop soop. (Door)

(Door) poor. Foot (foot.) Boot hoot root.  
Flea plea. Ease. Dead head lead read bead lead  
read. Deaf leaf. Leak reak weak. Deal heal  
meal seal. Beam seam team. Lean mean wean.  
Heap leap reap. Bear tear wear (dear fear hear  
near year). Heat meat feat. Load road toad.  
Loaf. Soaf. Coal goal soal. Foam roam. Roar.  
Boat coat goat moat. Oath. Coax

Chaw draw flaw gnaw spaw thaw. Dawn fawn  
lawn pawn. Brew knew flew stew (shew). Lewd.  
Blow crow flow glow grow know slow snow stow  
(plow brow). Bowl fowl howl. Down gown  
town. Bray clay dray fray gray play pray flay  
stay sway. Grey they whey. Lieu. View. Sloe  
(show). Clue glue true.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting  
of Words not exceeding Four Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

**W**HEN we go out, and when we come  
in, we are not out of the Eye of God.

When we pray to God with a pure Mind, he  
will hear us and help us : but if our Mind be not  
pure when we pray to him, then he will not hear us.

All the Day long, God does mind what we do  
with our Time.

L E S S O N II.

The Word of God is true; it is gone from the  
Lips, and will come to pass.

He that took on him the Form of Man to save  
us, is God, and came down from God.

This is he, who, when he came, did shew to  
us the Way of Life, that we may work the Work  
of God.

## LESSON III.

All my Joy is in the Lord, and in them that love his Ways.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him.

It is good to draw near to God, that he may draw near to us.

I will call on the Lord for help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

## LESSON IV.

The ways of God are not like the ways of Man.

The Lord God, is God of gods, and Lord of all.

Just and true are thy Ways, O Lord, God: Thy Word is true.

I am the Lord; I AM that I AM; this is my Name.

## LESSON V.

The Word was with God, and the Word was God.

None but God can tell what is to come.

I must not do an Ill Act; if I have done it once, I must do so no more.

No Man can say, he hath seen God; for none hath seen him, and none can see him.

## LESSON VI.

He that doth love God, will keep his Laws.

All ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate Sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live.

Keep me, O God, for my Hope is in thee.

I will call on the Lord for Help, that I may be safe from them that hate me.

TABLE



T A B L E VIII.

*Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. One Vowel,  
and the rest Consonants.*

**T**HROB. Scrub shrub. Shred thred. Sprig.  
Scrap strap. Scrip strip. Sprat. Split sprit.  
Strut. Black clack brack crack knack slack  
smack snack stack track. Check speck. Brick  
chick stick thick trick. Block clock crock flock  
frock knock shock stock.

Chuck cluck pluck truck struck. Tract. Strict.  
Didst midst. Chaff staff. Cliff skiff stiff whiff.  
Scoff. Bluff gruff snuff stuff. Craft graft shaft.  
Cleft theft. Drift shift swift thrift. Flight light  
might night fight right bright tight fright flight.  
Child. Scold. Chalk. stalk.

Shall small stall scall. Dwell shell smell spell  
swell. Chill skill spill still shrill. Psalm. Whelm.  
Whelp. Shalt. Smelt spelt. Spilt stilt. Plumb  
thumb. Cramp stamp. Shrimp. Plump stump  
thump trump. Nymph. Brand grand stand  
strand. Blend spend. Blind grind.

Bring fling sting swing thing spring string.  
Thong strong throng wrong. Tongs. Lungs.  
Blank flank frank plank prank shank thank.  
Brink chink drink shrink stink think. Drunk  
trunk. Chant grant plant slant (scant). Scent  
spent. Flint print. Front.

Blunt brunt grunt. Third. Sword. Scarf  
(dwarf wharf). Scurf. Spark stark. Shirk. Stork.  
Twirl whirl. Churl. Charm (swarm). Storm.  
Stern. Scornthorn. (thörn swörn). Churn spurn.  
Sharp. Chirp. Smart start (thwart). Flirt shirt  
kirt. Sport (shört snört). Blurt spurt.

Clash flash gnash slash trash. Flesh fresh thresh.  
Swish. Blush flush plush brush crush thrush.  
Flask. Brisk whisk. Clasp grasp. Crisp. Brass  
glass grass (cläss). Bless dress press stress. Bliss  
Cross dross (glöss) (gröss). Truss. Blast. Blest.  
chest drest. Twist wrist. Ghost.

Crust trust thrust. Smith. Broth cloth froth  
(floth). Truth. Birth. Forth (worth). World.  
Hanch lanch branch stanch. Bench tench stench  
drench wrench. Arch march parch starch. Perch.  
Birch. (Pörch) törch scörch. Lurch church.  
Corps. Harsh marsh. First thirst.

Burst curst durst. Batch catch hatch latch  
match patch snatch thatch (watch). Fetch  
ketch sketch. Itch ditch hitch pitch flitch stitch  
twitch which. Botch notch Scotch. Crutch.  
Length strength. Tenth. Ninth. Fifth sixth.

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting  
of Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

#### LESSON I.

**L**OVE not the World, nor the Things that  
are in the World; for all that is in the  
World, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of  
the Eye, is not of God, but is of the World.

In God I have put my Trust, I will not fear  
what Flesh can do to me.

#### LESSON II.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all  
thy Mind, and with all thy Soul, and with all  
thy Might.

All Things wax old, and fade; but God is,  
and will be the same: He hath no End.

The Son of God came to wash us from all Sin,  
that he might save us. I will be glad in his Name.

#### LESSON

LESSON III.

Let us all do that which is the best, and this will be the Way to make God love us.

The Lord God shall bless me, as my right Way has been seen by him: and as my Hands have been pure, so shall he save me.

The Way of the Lord is pure, and so is his Word: He helps all them that trust in him.

LESSON IV.

Some Men will pass by an ill Act, and some will not; but if we will fear God and keep his Word, he will not cast us off.

Let all the World fear the Lord.

Flee from Vice, and love that which is good.

The Fear of God is with them that love him.

LESSON V.

We have one God, by whom are all Things.

The Works of Man are not like God's Works.

Mind what the Man of God says; for he shews to you the Way of Life.

God shall rid me from my strong Foes, and from them which hate me; for they are too strong for me.

LESSON VI.

God hath made my Feet like Harts Feet; and he hath set me up on high.

O my God, I cry to thee in the Day-time, but thou dost not hear; and in the Night I take no rest.

We will call on thy name, O Lord, so shalt thou save us; we will put our Trust in thee, and thou wilt keep us.

## TABLE IX.

*Words of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz. Two Vowels and the rest Consonants; the latter Vowel serving only to lengthen the Sound of the former, except where it is otherwise marked.*

**B** R I B E tribe scribe. Globe. Brace chace  
grace place space. Price slice spice thrice  
twice. Sluce spruce. Blade shade spade trade.  
Chide pride slide stride. Chase. Knife strife.  
Stage. Drake flake shake snake stake. Spike  
strike. Broke choke cloke smoke stoke stroke.

Scale stale. Smile stile while. Strole scrole  
(whole). Blame flame frame shame. Scheme  
theme. Chime crime prime slime. Crane plane  
Brine shine swine thine. Drone prone stone throne.  
Prune. Crape grape shape. Gripe tripe stripe  
snipe. Slope.

Blare glare share scare snare spare. There where.  
Spire (shire). Score shore snore store. Chase  
(phrase). Close prose (chose close those) (whose).  
Prate scate slate state. Smite spite white. Blote  
smote. Flute brute. Brave crave grave knave  
shave slave stave. Drive strive thrive.

Clove grove strove (glöve shöve) (prove.)  
Blaze glaze craze graze. Prize. Chance dance  
prance trance. Hence fence pence sense thence  
whence. Mince prince since. (Once) (scönce).  
Dunce. Badge fadge.

Edge hedge wedge fledge pledge sledge. Ridge  
bridge. Dodge lodge. Judge grudge trudge.  
Range change strange. Hinge finge cinge fringe  
swinge twinge. Plunge sponge. Farce (scarce.)  
Herse verse Horse (worse).

Curse



Curse nurse purse. Barge large charge. Serge  
verge. Forge (gorge). Urge purge. Taste waste  
haste paste. Bathe swathe (lathe). Blithe fithē  
tithe writhe. Lothe clothe. Lapse. Halve. Delve  
helve twelve. Carve starve. Serve. Selves.  
Wolves. Plague. Rogue vogue. Tongue.

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting  
of Words not exceeding Six Letters.*

L E S S O N I.

**S**HEW me the right Way, O Lord, and  
guide me in it.

O think not on my past Sins; but think on  
me, O Lord, for my Good.

All the Paths of the Lord are Truth to such  
as keep his Laws.

He that doth love the Lord shall dwell at  
Ease, and his Seed shall have the Land.

L E S S O N II.

Put thy Trust in God, and he will help thee.  
It is a good Thing to give Thanks, and to  
call on the Name of the Lord.

Let us sing Psalms to the Lord our God.

When thou shalt make a Vow to the Lord thy  
God, thou shalt not be slack to pay it.

L E S S O N III.

That which is gone out of thy Lips, thou  
shalt keep: And if a Man vow to the Lord, he  
shall keep his Oath.

Let us stand fast. Let us strive to be good.

Charge them that are Rich in this World,  
that they do Good, and be glad to give.

L E S S O N

## LESSON IV.

Turn yourselves from all your Sins; else God will wet his Sword, and bend his Bow.

Let us judge ourselves, that God may not judge us.

Let us not mind high Things, nor be as those are, who do their Works to be seen of Men.

## LESSON V.

Thanks be to the Lord, for he hath been kind to me in a strong Place.

Be strong all ye that trust in the Lord.

Fear the Lord, all ye that dwell in the World.

The Man is blest, whose Trust is in the Lord.

Keep thy Tongue and thy Lips from Ill.

## LESSON VI.

See that ye lose not those Things that be good.

The Day of Christ is at Hand; and he will judge the World, both the Quick and Dead.

We shall all change at the last Trump; and all that are in the Grave shall then come forth, that God may judge them.

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*Words consisting of Five, Six, &c. Letters, viz.  
a Diphthong and the rest Consonants, except some  
few which end in e final.*

## TABLE X.

**F**RAIL snail trail. Claim. Brain chain grain  
slain stain train sprain strain. Paint faint  
faint taint. Raise praise. Faith faith. Heir their.  
Eight freight weight (height). Eighth. Voice  
choice. Broil spoil. Joint point. Noise poise.  
Moist. Quart. Quick. Quench. Squib. Squirt.  
Fraud. Laugh. Caught taught (draught.)

Daunt

Daunt haunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt. Cause  
pause gauge. Couch pouch vouch crouch slouch  
(touch). Croud cloud proud shroud. Cough  
trough (tough). Plough slough (dough though)  
(through). Ought bought fought nought  
sought brought thought (drought.)

Mould (could should would). Ounce bounce  
pounce. Bound hound pound round sound  
ground (wound). Count mount. Mourn. Course.  
House louse mouse (pouse rouse). Clout doubt  
scout shout spout stout trout sprout. Mouth  
south (youth). Fourth. Three.

Leech speech. Bleed breed speed steed. Cheek  
sleek. Kneel steel wheel. Green queen screen  
spleen. Creep sheep steep sweep. Cheer  
fleer sneer. Cheese (geese fleece). Fleet sheep  
street sweet. Teeth (sethe). Sleeve. Freeze  
sneeze squeeze. Blood flood (stood). proof.

Brook shook. School stool (wool). Bloom  
broom groom. Spoon swoon. Droop scoop sloop  
stoop. Floor. Goose loose (noose choose). Shoot.  
Tooth (booth smooth). Each reach teach preach.  
Dread tread spread knead plead. Sheaf. League.  
Bleak sneak speak steak squeak.

Realm. Deal. Health wealth. Cream dream  
steam stream. Clean glean stean. Cleanse. Cheap.  
Clear shear smear spear (swear). Search. Earl  
pearl. Earn learn. Earth dearth (hearth). Heart.  
Fleas please tease.

Cease lease create peace. East beast feast least  
(breast). Bleat cheat treat wheat (great). Sweat  
threat. Death breath (heath sheath). Breathe  
sheathe wreath. Heave leave weave cleave.  
Coach poach roach broach. Broad. Groan.

Boast

Boast roast toast. Float throat (groat). Brief  
 chief thief. Niece piece. Fiend (fiend). Fierce  
 pierce. Field yield shield. Priest. Grieve thieve.  
 Guard. Suit fruit. Build. Guide. Guile. Quilt.  
 Juice. Bruise. Brawl crawl drawl. Brawn prawn.  
 Screw shrew strew threw. Throw. Known thrown  
 (brown clown crown drown frown).

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables.*

### LESSON I.

**I** Will give Thanks to thee, O Lord, with all  
 my Heart; and will praise thy Name.

I will praise the Name of God with a Song;  
 for this shall praise the Lord.

Serve the Lord with Fear, and let your Heart  
 stand in Awe of him.

He that fears not God, is in the Way to Death.

### LESSON II.

Great is the Lord, and great is his Name.

Seek the Lord while he may be found: Call  
 on him while he is near.

Trust in the Lord with all thy Heart.

In thee, O Lord, have I put my Trust; let  
 me not be put to Shame; but help me, lend  
 thine Ear to me and save me.

### LESSON III.

Thou, O Lord, art the Thing that I long for;  
 thou art my Hope from my Youth.

O let my Mouth be full of thy Praise, that I  
 may sing of thee all the Day long.

Cast me not from thee in the Time of Age:  
 And leave me not when my Strength doth fail me.

I will go forth in the Strength of the Lord  
 God; and will praise thee more and more.

### LESSON



LESSON IV.

Thou, O God, hast taught me from my Youth  
up till now; and I will tell of thy great Works.

Great Things are they, that thou hast done:  
O God, who is like to thee.

The Lord doth know the Way of good Men,  
and the Way of bad Men shall come to Nought.

I did call on the Lord with my Voice; and  
he heard me out of his Hill.

LESSON V.

O ye Sons of Men, how long will ye hate God?  
Know this, that the Lord will choose the Man  
that is good: When I call on the Lord, he will  
hear me.

Stand in Awe, and sin not: search your own  
Heart by yourself, and be still.

Pour out your Praise to God; and put your  
Trust in the Lord.

LESSON VI.

I will lay me down in Peace, and take my  
Rest: for it is thou, O Lord, that dost make me  
dwell in Peace.

O hear thou my Voice, my King, and my  
God; for to thee will I pray.

My Help doth come from God, who doth  
keep all them that are true of Heart: and for this  
I will praise the Name of the Lord most High.

D

Of

## Of DISSYLLABLES.

## TABLE I.

*Some easy Words accented on the first Syllable, whose Spelling and Pronunciation are nearly the same.*

<b>A</b> bsence	blun-der	com-fort	dif-fer
a-corn	bor-der	com-ment	din-ner
ac-tor	bo-som	com-merce	doc-tor
ac-tress	bri-er	com-mon	doc-trine
ad-der	brim-stone	con-cord	do-er
ad-vent	bro-ken	con-duct	do-tage
af-ter	buf-fet	con-quest	dra-per
al-lum	but-ter	con-serve	dref-ser
al-so	Ca-per	con-sul	dros-fy
am-ber	car-rot	con-test	drug-get
am-bush	car-ter	con-tract	drug-gift
an-gel	chaf-finch	con-trite	drum-mer
a-ny	cham-ber	con-vent	drunk-ard
ar-dor	chan-nel	con-verse	dul-lard
art-ful	chap-man	con-vert	dung-hill
art-ist	chap-ter	cor-ner	du-ty
art-less	chaf-ten	cost-ly	dy-er
Back-ward	chat-ter	craf-ty	Edg-ing
ba-ker	chef-fut	cra-zy	el-der
bal-lad	child-ish	crib-bage	em-bers
bank-er	chil-dren	cri-er	em-blem
ban-ter	chil-ly	cru-el	en-ter
bant-ling	chop-per	crup-per	en-gine
bap-tist	church-man	cul-ture	e-ven
bar-ber	ci-der	cum-ber	e-vil
bar-rel	cin-der	cut-ler	ex-tant
bash-ful	cler-gy	Dar-ling	Fac-tor
bet-ter	cof-fin	di-al	fag-got
bit-ter	col-lect	di-et	fan-cy

fan-ton

fan-tom	gal-lop	han-dy	in-fide
far-mer	game-some	hang-er	in-stance
fa-tal	game-ster	hang-ings	in-step
fat-ling	gam-mon	han-sel	in-to
fe-male	gan-der	hap-py	in-ward
fen-der	gar-land	hard-ship	i-vy
fen-nel	gar-ment	har-dy	Jest-er
fer-ret	gar-ret	har-lot	joc-ky
fe-ver	gar-ter	harp-er	jol-ly
fid-ler	gen-try	harts-horn	judg-ment
fil-let	gi-ant	har-vest	jug-gler
fi-nal	gib-bet	hatch-et	ju-lep
fir-ing	gip-sy	help-ful	ju-ry
fla-grant	glim-mer	her-mit	Ken-nel
flan-nel	glit-ter	hin-der	ker-nel
flat-ter	glo-ry	hind-most	kin-dred
flu-ent	glos-sy	hin-drance	king-dom
flut-ter	glut-ton	ho-ly	kins-man
fod-der	good-ly	home-ly	kit-chen
fog-gy	gold-finch	hope-ful	Lad-der
fol-ly	grace-ful	hor-net	la-dy
fop-pish	gras-sy	hor-rid	lan-cet
fore-man	grate-ful	horse-man	land-lord
fore-taste	gra-vy	host-ler	land-mark
for-ty	grit-ty	hu-man	land-skip
fran-tic	gru-el	hun-dred	lan-tern
fret-ful	gul-let	hunt-er	lap-pet
fro-ward	gun-ner	hurt-ful	lap-wing
fro-zen	gun-shot	hus-band	lat-ter
fru-gal	gus-set	I-cy	la-zy
fu-el	gut-ter	i-dol	le-gal
fun-nel	Ham-let	in-fant	let-ter
fur-long	ham-mer	in-most	li-ar
Gal-lon	hand-ful	in-sect	like-ly

lim-ber	mor-tal	pave-ment	ram-mer
limn-er	mot-to	pen-cil	ran-dom
li-ning	mud-dy	pen-ny	ran-som
lin-net	mur-der	pep-per	ran-ger
li-on	mur-mur	per-fect	rant-er
lit-ter	mut-ter	per-son	ra-ther
lodg-er	Nap-kin	pic-ture	re-al
lof-ty	name-ly	pig-gin	rec-tor
lone-ly	nim-ble	pil-fer	rem-nant
lone-some	nine-ty	pil-grim	ren-der
lord-ly	ninth-ly	pil-lar	ren-net
lord-ship	num-ber	pi-lot	ri-der
luc-ky	nut-meg	pi-per	ri-ot
lug-gage	Of-fer	pip-kin	rob-ber
Ma-ker	of-fice	plat-form	rub-bish
mam-mon	on-set	plat-tèr	ru-by
man-ful	or-der	pli-ant	rug-ged
man-ly	or-gan	plu-mage	ru-in
man-na	o-ver	plum-met	ru-ler
man-ner	Pa-gan	po-et	rum-mage
ma-ny	pam-per	pos-set	run-ner
mar-gin	pan-nel	pot-ter	ru-ral
mar-ket	pan-try	pre-cept	Sa-cred
ma-tron	pa-per	pru-dent	sad-ler
max-im	pa-pist	pup-py	safe-ly
med-ly	par-cel	pur-blind	safe-ty
mem-ber	par-don	pur-chase	sal-lad
mer-cy	pa-rents	pur-pose	sal-ver
mer-ry	par-snip	Quar-rel	san-dy
mil-ler	par-lor	quar-ter	fat-chel
mit-tens	par-rot	qui-et	fat-tin
mo-dish	part-ner	Rab-bet	scab-bard
mo-ment	par-ty	rag-ged	scaf-fold
morn-ing	pat-tern	ra-ker	scam-per

scanda



scan-dal	fix-fold	start-lish	tat-ler
scan-ty	fix-ty	stern-ly	tat-ter
scar-let	skil-ful	stin-gy	tem-per
scat-ter	skin-ny	sto-ny	tem-pest
scol-lop	skip-per	stop-page	ten-der
scorn-ful	slan-der	stop-per	ten-dril
scra-per	flat-tern	sto-ry	tenth-ly
scul-ler	slend-er	strange-ly	tet-ter
se-cret	slimy	stran-ger	thank-ful
sel-dom	slip-per	strong-ly	there-fore
sel-fish	sloth-ful	stu-dent	thresh-er
sen-tence	slug-gard	stu-pid	thred-bare
ser-mon	slug-gish	sub-ject	thun-der
ser-pent	slum-ber	sud-den	time-ly
ser-vant	slut-tish	su-et	ti-dings
sex-ton	smo-ky	suf-fer	til-lage
sha-dy	smug-gler	ful-len	tim-ber
shame-ful	snap-pish	ful-ly	tin-der
shar-pen	so-ber	ful-try	ton-nage
shar-per	for-rel	sum-mer	tor-ment
shat-ter	fot-tish	sum-mon	tor-rent
shep-herd	spi-cy	fun-der	to-ry
shil-ling	spi-der	sup-per	to-tal
short-ly	spin-net	sur-face	tra-der
shut-ter	spin-ner	sur-ly	trans-port
sig-nal	spin-ster	sur-name	trench-er
si-lence	spite-ful	'Tab-by	tri-al
si-lent	splen-did	tal-ly	trot-ters
sil-ly	splen-dor	tame-ly	tru-ant
sil-ver	splin-ter	tan-ner	tru-ly
sim-per	spun-gy	ta-per	trump-et
sim-pler	stag-ger	tap-ster	tu-lip
sin-ful	stam-mer	tar-dy	tum-bler
sin-ner	stan-dish	tar-nish	tu-mult

tun-nel	ves-sel	ut-most	west-ern
tur-ky	vic-tim	ut-ter	west-ward
tur-nep	vin-tage	use-ful	wet-shod
turn-er	vi-per	Wa-fer	wharf-age
turn-pike	vir-gin	wa-ger	wher-ry
turn-stile	vi-tal	wa-ges	whim-sy
tu-tor	vo-cal	wake-ful	whis-per
Va-cant	vul-gar	wan-der	wil-ful
va-grant	Ud-der	wan-ton	wil-ling
val-ly	ug-ly	ward-robe	win-ter
var-nish	ul-cer	war-like	wis-dom
va-ry	un-der	war-rant	wo-ful
vel-lum	un-to	wasp-ish	wor-ship
vel-vet	up-per	waste-ful	worth-less
ven-ture	up-shot	wed-ding	wor-thy
ver-min	up-side	wel-fare	Yon-der

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

### LESSON I.

**I**T is God that girdeth me with Strength, and War; and maketh my Way perfect.

He maketh my Feet like Harts Feet; and setteth me up on high.

My Foes shall cry, but there shall be none to help them: Yea even unto the Lord shall they cry, but he shall not hear them.

For this Cause will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, and sing Praise unto thy Name.

### LESSON II.

Unto thee, O Lord, will I lift up my Soul, My God, I have put my Trust in thee.

Lead me forth in thy Truth, and learn me, for thou art the God of my Health: In thee hath been my Hope all the Day long.

Call to Mind, O Lord, thy tender Mercy,  
which hath been of Old.

The Secret of the Lord is with them that  
fear Him; and he will shew them his Law.

LESSON III.

Hear my voice, O Lord when I cry unto  
thee; have Mercy on me and hear me.

O hide not thou thy Face from me; nor  
cast thy Servant from thee in thy Wrath.

Teach me thy Way, O Lord, and lead me  
in the right Way.

O my Soul, wait thou on the Lord; be  
strong and he shall comfort thine Heart; and  
put thou thy Trust in the Lord,

LESSON IV.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord my Strength:  
Think no Scorn of me, lest if thou make as  
though thou didst not hear, I be made like  
them that go down into the Pit.

The Lord is my Strength and my Shield;  
my Heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped:  
Therefore my heart danceth for joy, and in my  
Song will I praise him.

LESSON V.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me: Yea,  
he saved me out of all my Fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is: Blessed  
is the Man that trusteth in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints: For  
they that fear him want no good thing.

The Lions do want and suffer much: But  
they who seek the Lord, shall want no manner  
of thing that is good.

LESSON

## LESSON VI.

What Man is he, that lusteth to live; and would fain see long Days?

Keep thy Tongue from Evil; and thy Lips that they speak no Guile.

The eyes of the Lord are over good Men; and he doth hear them when they pray.

The Lord doth save the souls of his Servants; and all they that put their Trust in him, shall not want Help.

## TABLE II.

*Words accented on the first Syllable, the Spelling and Pronunciation being different.*

<b>A</b> L-fo	brew-er	cap-tain	clean-ly
al-way	brew-house	care-ful	clear-ly
am-ple	brew-is	care-less	clo <sup>''</sup> fet
an <sup>''</sup> cle	brick-kiln	cen-sure	cob <sup>''</sup> ler
an <sup>''</sup> ger	bride-groom	chal-dron	co <sup>''</sup> lour
ap-ple	bride-maid	cha <sup>''</sup> pel	co <sup>''</sup> lumn
Ba <sup>''</sup> lance	brief ly	char-coal	co <sup>''</sup> met
bare-foot	bright-ness	cheap-en	com-rade
beast-ly	bri <sup>''</sup> stle	cheap-ness	con-jure
bel-fry	brit-tle	cheese-cake	co <sup>''</sup> py
bel-low	bro-ther	che <sup>''</sup> rish	co <sup>''</sup> ver
bird-lime	buc-kle	chil-blain	coun-fel
bi <sup>''</sup> shop	buck-ram	child-hood	coun-ter
ble <sup>''</sup> mish	build-er	cho <sup>''</sup> lic	cou <sup>''</sup> n-ty
bloo <sup>''</sup> dy	bu <sup>''</sup> ry	cho-rus	cou <sup>''</sup> ple
blu <sup>''</sup> ster	bu <sup>''</sup> shel	chri <sup>''</sup> sten	cou <sup>''</sup> rage
bon-fire	bu <sup>''</sup> shy	chy <sup>''</sup> mist	cre <sup>''</sup> dit
bound-less	bu <sup>''</sup> stle	ci <sup>''</sup> stern	cre <sup>''</sup> vice
braw-ny	Ca-ble	ci <sup>''</sup> ty	crew-et
breath-less	ca <sup>''</sup> mel	cla <sup>''</sup> mour	cric-ket

cru<sup>''</sup>ty



cru <sup>st</sup> y	ear-wig	fla-vour	ge <sup>st</sup> ure
cry <sup>st</sup> al	e <sup>ch</sup> o	flax-en	ghost-ly
cup-board	eight-fold	flo <sup>rid</sup>	gi <sup>ble</sup> ts
cu <sup>st</sup> om	eighth-ly	fol-low	gin <sup>gie</sup>
Dai-ly	eigh-ty	fon-dle	gi-ven
dai-sy	ei-ther	foot-pace	gi-ver
da <sup>ma</sup> ge	en-trails	foot-pad	gli <sup>sten</sup>
da <sup>ma</sup> sk	e <sup>ver</sup>	foot-step	gloo-my
daugh-ter	eye-brow	fo <sup>reign</sup>	good-ness
dead-ly	eye-sight	fore-thought	go <sup>spel</sup>
deaf-en	eye-sore	for-tress	go <sup>vern</sup>
dear-ly	Fair-ly	foun-der	grace-less
debt-or	fai-ry	four-score	gran-deur
de <sup>vil</sup>	faith-ful	fourth-ly	grand-son
dex-trous	fa <sup>mine</sup>	frail-ty	gra <sup>vel</sup>
dim-ple	fa <sup>mish</sup>	frec-kle	grea-sy
dir-ty	fa-ther	freck-led	great-ness
di <sup>stance</sup>	fa <sup>thom</sup>	freck-ly	griev-ous
di <sup>stant</sup>	fa-ten	free-hold	grist-ly
doc-tress	fa-vour	free-ly	gro <sup>gram</sup>
dou <sup>ble</sup>	fau-cet	free-stone	ground-less
doubt-ful	fault-less	friend-less	grum-ble
down-right	faul-ty	friend-ly	guilt-less
do <sup>zen</sup>	fear-less	fright-en	gui <sup>nea</sup>
drag-gle	fea <sup>ther</sup>	fright-ful	Ha <sup>bit</sup>
dri <sup>ven</sup>	fea-ture	fro <sup>lic</sup>	haf-sock
drow-sy	fe <sup>ster</sup>	fro <sup>sty</sup>	ha <sup>vock</sup>
du <sup>sky</sup>	fid-dle	fro <sup>thy</sup>	haut-boy
du <sup>sty</sup>	fierce-ly	fruit-ful	health-ful
Ea-gle	fifth-ly	fru <sup>strate</sup>	heal-ty
ea-glet	fi <sup>gure</sup>	Gain-ful	heart-en
earl-dom	fla <sup>gon</sup>	gain-say	heart-less
earth-ly	flam-beau	ga <sup>ther</sup>	hear-ty
ear-thy	fla <sup>sket</sup>	gau-dy	hea-then
			hea <sup>vy</sup>

hea"vy	lea"ther	mourn-ful	pis-mire
heed-less	le"vel	mus"cle	pit-chy
heir-ess	light-er	mu"sket	pla"net
high-ly	li"mit	mu"flin	plan-tain
high-way	li"quid	mu"stard	plea"sant
hig"ler	li"quor	mu"ster	plea"sure
hi"ther	lu-cre	mu-fty	poi-son
hoa-ry	lu"stre	Name-less	po"sture
ho"mage	lu"sty	na"sty	prat-tle
ho"nest	Ma"dam	naugh-ty	prea-cher
host-ess	ma"gic	need"ful	prin-cess
hour-ly	ma"lice	neigh-bour	pro"duce
hum-ble	man"gle	nei-ther	pro"duct
hun-dredth	man-hood	ne"ver	pro"fer
hun"ger	ma"ster	noi-sy	pro-gress
hun"gry	ma"stiff	nose-gay	pro"mise
hu-sky	match-less	no"thing	pro"spect
I"mage	mea"sure	no"vel	pro"spere
in-fight	mea-zles	Oat-meal	psalm-ist
Jaun-dice	me"lon	Pad-lock	psal-ter
jew-el	me"rit	pam-phlet	pu"nish
jour-nal	me"thod	pas-time	puz-zle
joy-ful	migh-ty	pa-stry	Quick-en
juice-less	min"gle	pa"sture	quick-ly
jui-cy	mis-chief	pa-ty	Ram-ble
Kind-ness	mi"stres	pea-cock	ra"pid
kna-vish	mi"sty	pea-hen	rat-tle
knight-hood	mo"dern	peer-ess	ra"vel
knock-er	me"dest	peer-less	read-er
know-ledge	mo"narc	pe"nance	re"bel
knuc-kle	mon-strous	peo-ple	re"fuge
Lan-guage	mo"ther	pe"ster	re"lish
lan"guid	mouth-ful	phren-zy	rest-less
lau-rel	moun-tain	pi-ous	rhu-barb

ri-ſle	ſmug-gle	ta <sup>ll</sup> ent	vir-tue
ri <sup>g</sup> id	ſoft-en	ta <sup>ll</sup> on	vi <sup>g</sup> it
ri <sup>g</sup> or	ſo <sup>l</sup> id	tan <sup>g</sup> le	Up-right
ri-pen	ſoo <sup>ty</sup>	tat-tle	Waist-coat
ri <sup>ſ</sup> en	ſouth-ern	ta <sup>ll</sup> vern	wal-nut
ri <sup>ſ</sup> ver	ſpan <sup>g</sup> le	temp-ter	wa-ter
ri <sup>ſ</sup> vet	ſpeak-er	te <sup>n</sup> ant	weal-thy
rock-et	ſpec-kle	tex-ture	wea-ry
ro-guiſh	ſpi <sup>g</sup> ot	thatch-er	wea-ver
roll-er	ſpi <sup>n</sup> nage	thick-en	wed-lock
ro <sup>ſ</sup> fin	ſpi <sup>ſ</sup> rit	thiev-iſh	weigh-ty
rough-ly	ſpit-tle	thir-ty	whee-dle
ruf-ſle	ſpright-ly	tho <sup>ſ</sup> rough	wheel-er
Sal-mon	ſtar-tle	threat-en	where-fore
ſam-ple	ſta <sup>t</sup> tute	thred-dle	whirl-pool
ſau-cer	ſtea <sup>d</sup> y	throw-ſter	whirl-wind
ſau-cy	ſtee-ple	tic-kle	whit-low
ſau <sup>ſ</sup> fage	ſti-ſle	tick-liſh	wick-ed
ſaw-yer	ſtock-ings	ti-ger	wi <sup>d</sup> dow
ſcho <sup>ſ</sup> lar	ſtraight-en	ti-greſs	wo <sup>m</sup> an
ſciſ-fars	ſtraight-ly	tin <sup>g</sup> ker	won-drous
ſcrib-ble	ſtraight-way	tip-ple	woo <sup>d</sup> y
ſcuſ-ſle	ſtream-er	trai-tor	wool-len
ſeam-leſs	ſtrength-en	trea-ty	work-man
ſea-ſon	ſuc-kle	tre <sup>ſ</sup> ble	worm-wood
ſha <sup>d</sup> dow	ſup-ple	tref-paſs	wor-ſted
ſhal-low	ſure-ly	tri <sup>b</sup> ute	wran <sup>g</sup> le
ſhow-er	ſure-ty	troop-er	wrap-per
ſic-kle	ſwar-thy	trou-ble	wre <sup>ſ</sup> tle
ſick-neſs	ſwea <sup>ty</sup>	twink-ling	wriſt-band
ſim-ple	ſweep-er	Va <sup>l</sup> ue	wri-ter
ſi <sup>n</sup> ew	ſweet-neſs	ve <sup>n</sup> om	Youth-ful
ſin <sup>g</sup> le	Ta-ble	ver-juice	Zea-lot
ſkew-er	tay-lor	vi <sup>ſ</sup> fage	zeal-ous

More

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

### LESSON I.

**I** Will always give Thanks unto the Lord ; his Praise shall ever be in my Mouth.

My Soul shall make her Boast in the Lord : The Humble shall hear of it and be glad.

O praise the Lord with me : And let us bless his Name always.

I fought the Lord, and he heard me : Yea, he saved me out of all my Fear.

### LESSON II.

The Angel of the Lord standeth round them that fear him, and saveth them.

The Lord doth order a good Man's going, and maketh his Way pleasant to him.

Though he fall, he shall not be cast off ; for the Lord keepeth him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite Heart : And will save such as be of a humble Spirit.

### LESSON III.

Thy Mercy, O Lord, reacheth unto the Heavens, and thy Truth unto the Clouds.

Thou, Lord, shalt save both Man and Beast.

How great is thy Mercy, O God, and the Children of Men shall put their Trust under the Shadow of thy Wings.

For with thee is the Well of Life : And in thy Light shall we see Light.

LESSON



LESSON IV.

Have Mercy on me, O Lord, for I am weak :

O Lord, heal me, for my Bones are vexed.

My Soul also is sore troubled : But Lord,  
how long wilt thou punish me ?

Turn thee, O Lord, and save my Soul : O  
save me for thy Mercies Sake.

For in Death no Man doth think on thee :

And who will give thee Thanks in the Pit ?

LESSON V.

O clap your Hands, all ye People ; O sing  
unto God with a Voice of Joy.

For the Lord is high, and to be feared : He  
is the great King over all the Earth.

God is gone up with a merry Noife : And  
the Lord with the Sound of a Trump !

O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our God ;

O sing Praises, sing Praises unto our King !

LESSON VI.

A wicked Doer giveth Heed to false Lips ;  
And a Liar giveth Ear to a naughty Tongue.

Children's Children are the Crown of old  
Men ; and the Glory of Children are their Fa-  
thers.

Let a Bear robbed of her Whelps meet a  
Man, rather than a Fool in his Folly.

He that is first in his own Cause, seemeth just ;  
but his Neighbour cometh, and searcheth him.

E

TABLE

## TABLE III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

<b>A</b> -Base	a-midst	be-lief	con-front
ab-hor	a-mong	be-lieve	con-fuse
a-bide	a-muse	be-long	con-jure
a-bout	a-noint	be-love	con-straint
a-broad	a-part	be-neath	con-sume
ab-rupt	ap-proach	be-night	con-tempt
ab-sent	ap-prove	be-queath	con-tend
ab-solve	a-rise	be-set	con-tent
ab-surd	ar-rest	be-side	con-temn
ac-cept	a <sup>n</sup> scend	be-speak	con-vey
ac-quire	a <sup>n</sup> spire	be-twixt	cor-rect
ad-dict	a <sup>n</sup> stray	be-wail	cor-rupt
ad-dress	a <sup>n</sup> tone	blas-pheme	cre-ate
ad-journ	at-tack	bu-reau	De-bar
ad-mit	at-tempt	Ca-nal	de-ceit
a-dore	at-tire	ca-rouse	de-ceive
ad-orn	a-vail	col-lect	de-cide
ad-vance	a-venge	com-mence	de-clare
a-far	a-void	com-plain	de-coy
af-fair	a-wait	com-plaint	de-crease
af-firm	a-wake	com-pound	de-duce
af-fright	a-way	com-pel	de-duct
a-against	Be-cause	com-ply	de-fect
a-larm	be-come	com-pose	de-fend
a-like	be-fore	com-pute	de-fence
al-lude	be-friend	con-ceit	de-fer
a-lone	be-gin	con-cern	de-fy
a-maze	be-have	con-duct	de-fine
a-mend	be-head	con-fine	de-form
a-mends	be-hold	con-found	de-fraud
			de-grade

de-grade	dis-praise	en-sue	for-get
de-light	dis-prove	en-thral	four-teen
de-note	dis-robe	en-throne	for-sworn
de-part	dis-sent	en-tice	ful-fil
de-pose	dis-prove	en-tire	Gal-lant
de-press	dis-taste	en-treat	ga-zette
de-pute	dis-tinct	e-spouse	Hence-forth
de-rive	dis-tort	e-vade	here-by
de-scribe	dis-trust	e-vent	here-in
de-fire	dis-tract	e-vine	here-of
de-spite	di <sup>st</sup> urb	ex-alt	him-self
de-spond	dis-use	ex-cel	Im-brue
de-stroy	di-vert	ex-cise	im-burse
de-tect	di-vine	ex-cite	im-merge
de-test	dra <sup>g</sup> oon	ex-claim	im-merse
de-vise	Es-fect	ex-cuse	im-pair
di-rect	e-lope	ex-cept	im-pale
dis-arm	em-balm	ex-ert	im-pend
dis-band	em-bark	ex-ist	im-plant
dis-burse	em-broil	ex-pand	im-press
dis-card	e-mit	ex-panse	im-print
dis-claim	en-chant	ex-pend	im-prove
dis-count	en-close	ex-plode	in-camp
dis-course	en-croach	ex-pose	in-cite
dis-joint	en-dear	ex-tend	in-crease
dis-like	en-dorse	ex-tort	in-cur
dis-lodge	en-dure	ex-tract	in-dent
dis-may	en-force	ex-tream	in-dulge
dis-miss	en-gage	Fif-teen	in-sect
dis-own	en-joy	fore-arm	in-sest
dis-pel	en-large	fore-seen	in-firm
dis-place	en-rage	fore-shew	in-flame
dis-play	en-rich	fore-speak	in-flict
dis-pose	en-rol	fore-think	infuse
	E 2		in-graft

in-graft	Ne-glect	pro-test	re-trench
in-grate	nine-teen	pur-loin	re-veré
in-ject	Ob-struct	pur-suit	re-volve
in-scribe	ob-tain	Re-bate	re-ward
in-slaye	oc-cur	re-buke	ro-bust
in-snare	of-fence	re-cant	ro-mance
in-stil	o-mit	re-ceipt	Scru-toire
in-struct	op-press	re-cite	se <sup>d</sup> an
in-sure	out-do	re-cline	se-duce
in-tense	out-live	re-course	se-lect
in-trigue	out-strip	re-duce	sha <sup>d</sup> lot
in-trude	Par-take	re-fer	six-teen
in-trust	pear-main	re-fit	sub-ject
in-verse	per-form	re-gain	sub-join
in-vert	per-mit	re-joice	sub-lime
in-vest	per-spire	re-late	sub-mit
in-vite]	per-tain	re-lax	sub-orn
Mis-chance	per-verse	re-ly	sub-tract
mis-count	per-vert	re-mark	su-pine
mis-deed	po-lite	re-mind	sup-pose
mis-doubt	por-tend	re-mit	su-preme
mis-give	pre-dict	re-pair	sur-mount
mis-hap	pre-pare	re-pass	sur-pass
mis-lead	pre-vail	re-plete	sur-vey
mis-like	pre-scribe	re-pose	sur-vive
mis-name	pre-serve	re-press	sus <sup>p</sup> ense
mis-pend	pre-tend	re-prieve	Them-selves
mis-place	pro-ject	re-print	there-of
mis-print	pro-mote	re-pulse	thir-teen
mis-rule	pro-nounce	re-prove	tra-duce
mis-take	pro-pose	re-straint	trans-act
mis-trust	pro-pound	re-sume	tran <sup>s</sup> scend
mo-lest	pro-rogue	re-tail	tran <sup>s</sup> cribe
mo-rose	pro-tect	re-tract	trans-form
			trans-gre



trans-gress	un-cut	un-like	un-true
trans-late	un-dress	un-lock	un-truth
trans-plant	un-fair	un-made	un-twist
trans-port	un-fit	un-man	up-on
trans-pose	un-fold	un-mask	Where-as
re-pan	un-gain	un-paid	where-by
Un-apt	un-glue	un-ripe	where-in
un-arm	un-hasp	un-sate	where-of
un-bar	un-heard	un-say	where-to
un-bend	un-hinge	un-screw	where-with
un-bind	un-hook	un-seen	with-al
un-bolt	un-horse	un-found	with-in
un-clasp	un-hurt	un-taught	with-draw
un-clothe	un-kind	un-teach	with-out
un-close	un-lace	un-tie	with-stand

*More easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding two Syllables.*

### LESSON I.

**T**HE Wicked hath said in his Heart, Tush, God doth forget : He hideth away his face, and he will never see it.

Arise, O Lord God, and lift up thine Hand : Forget not the Poor.

Wherefore should the Wicked blaspheme God : While he doth say in his Heart, Tush, thou God carest not for it ?

### LESSON II.

I will rejoice in thee : Yea, my Songs will I make of thy Name, O thou most Highest.

I will shew all thy Praises within the Ports of the Daughter of Sion : I will rejoice in thy saving Health.

The Lord is known to do judgment : The Wicked is trapped in the Work of his own Hands.

## LESSON III.

A Man's Heart doth devise his way; but the Lord doth direct his Steps.

A divine Sentence is in the Lips of the King: His Mouth doth not transgress in his judgment.

A just Weight and Balance, are the Lord's: All the Weights of the Bag are his Work.

The Highway of the Upright is to depart from Evil: He that keepeth his Way doth preserve his Soul.

## LESSON IV.

The Wicked Man shutteth his eyes to devise froward Things: Moving his Lips, he bringeth Evil to pass.

The hoary Head is a Crown of Glory, if it be found in the Way of Goodness.

He that is slow to Anger is better than the Mighty: and he that ruleth his Spirit, than he that taketh a City.

## LESSON V.

O my Soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, Thou art my God, my Goods are nothing unto thee.

All my Delight is upon the Saints that are in the earth: And upon such as excel in Virtue.

I will thank the Lord for giving me Warning: My Reins also chasten me in the Night-season.

I have set God always before: For he is on my Right Hand, therefore I shall not fall.

## LESSON VI.

The Lord is my Shepherd; therefore I lack nothing.

He shall feed me in a green Pasture; and lead me forth beside the Waters of Comfort.

Tho

Thou shalt prepare a Table before me, against them that trouble me; Thou didst anoint my Head with Oil, and my Cup shall be full.

But thy loving Kindness and Mercy shall follow me all the Days of my Life: And I will dwell in the House of the Lord for ever.

*Words of three Syllables.*

T A B L E IV.

*The Accent is upon the first Syllable.*

<b>A</b> B-so-lute	be <sup>ve</sup> rage	ca <sup>te</sup> -chism
Ab-si-nence	bit-ter-ness	ca-tho-lic
ac-ti-on	bla-ma-ble	cau-ti-ous
ad-jec-tive	blas-phe-mous	ce <sup>li</sup> -brate
ad-mi-ral	blas-phe-my	cer-tain-ly
af-ter-ward	book-sel-ler	cer-ti-fy
ag-gra-vate	boun-te-ous	chan-ce-ry
al-der-man	bro-ther-hood	change-a-ble
al-ma-nac	bu <sup>si</sup> -ly	charge-a-ble
al-pha-bet	but-che <sup>ry</sup>	cha <sup>rac</sup> -ter
an <sup>i</sup> -mal	but-ter-fly	cha <sup>sti</sup> -se-ment
an <sup>i</sup> -mate	but-te <sup>ry</sup>	cha <sup>sti</sup> -ty
an-nu-al	Cal-li-co	chear-ful-ly
ap-pe-tite	can-di-date	chese-mon <sup>ger</sup>
ar-ti-choke	can-dle-stick	cho <sup>co</sup> -late
ar-ti-fice	ca <sup>ni</sup> -ster	cho <sup>le</sup> -ric
a-the-ist	ca-pa-ble	chri <sup>sten</sup> -ing
Ba <sup>che</sup> -lor	ca <sup>ra</sup> -way	cin-na-mon
bar-ba-rous	care-ful-ness	cir-cu-lar
ba-ro-net	care-less-ly	cir-cum-stance
bat-tle-dore	car-pen-ter	clean-li-ness
beg-ga-ry	car-ri-age	cle <sup>men</sup> -cy
be <sup>ne</sup> -fit	car-ri-er	clo-thi-er
		co-me-dy

co <sup>"</sup> me-dy	em-bas-fy	for-mer-ly
co <sup>"</sup> mi-cal	e <sup>"</sup> mi-nence	for-ti-tude
com-mon-er	em-pe-ror	for-tu-nate
com-pa-ny	e <sup>"</sup> ne-my	frac-ti-on
con-fi-dence	en-mi-ty	fre-quen-cy
con-fi-dent	e <sup>"</sup> pi-taph	fright-ful-ly
con-ju-rer	e-qual-lize	fri <sup>"</sup> vo-lous
con-ſtan-cy	e-ven-ing	fruit-er-er
con-tra-ry	e <sup>"</sup> ve-ry	fu-ri-ous
co <sup>"</sup> ve-tous	e <sup>"</sup> vi-dent	fur-ther-more
coun-fel-lor	ex-cel-lent	Gal-lan-try
cu-ra-cy	ex-er-ciſe	gal-le-ry
cu-ri-ous	Fac-to-ry	ge <sup>"</sup> ne-ral
cu <sup>"</sup> ſtom-er	fa <sup>"</sup> cul-ty	gen-ni <sup>"</sup> ting
Dan-ge-rous	faith-ful-ly	gen-tle-man
de <sup>"</sup> ſo-late	fal-fi-fy	gin-ger-bread
de <sup>"</sup> ſpe-rate	fa <sup>"</sup> mi-ly	gla-zi-er
de <sup>"</sup> ſti-tute	fan-ci-ful	glo-ri-fy
di-a-mond	fa-ther-leſs	glo-ri-ous
dig-ni-fy	fa-vor-ite	glut-to <sup>"</sup> ny
dif-fer-ence	fel-low-ſhip	go <sup>"</sup> ver-nance
dif-fer-ent	fiſ-ti-eth	go <sup>"</sup> ver-neſs
di <sup>"</sup> li-gent	fi-nal-ly	go <sup>"</sup> ver-nor
di <sup>"</sup> mi-ty	fi-niſh-er	grace-ful-ly
di <sup>"</sup> vi-dend	ſir-ma-ment	gra-ci-ous
dra-pe-ry	fiſh-e <sup>"</sup> ry	gra <sup>"</sup> du-al
drop-fi-cal	ſla <sup>"</sup> ge <sup>"</sup> let	gra <sup>"</sup> na-ry
drow-ſi-neſs	fluc-tu-ate	grand-fa-ther
drunk-en-neſs	ſol-low-er	grand-mo-ther
du-ra-ble	ſool-e-ry	grate-ful-ly
du-ti-ful	for-ci-ble	gra <sup>"</sup> vi-ty
Eat-a-ble	ſo <sup>"</sup> reign-er	gra-zi-er
e <sup>"</sup> le-gance	ſo <sup>"</sup> reſt-er	gree-di-ly
e <sup>"</sup> lo-quence	ſor-nal-ly	grid-i-ron
		griev-ouſ-ly



griev-ous-ly	in-di-co	le <sup>n</sup> gi-ble
gro-ce-ry	in-do-lent	li <sup>n</sup> thar-gy
guar-di-an	in-du <sup>n</sup> stry	li-a-ble
gun-ne-ry	in-fa-mous	li <sup>n</sup> be-ral
Half-pen-ny	in-fa-my	li <sup>n</sup> ber-ty
hand-ker-chief	in-fan-cy	like-li-hood
hap-pi-ness	in-fe-rence	li <sup>n</sup> ta-ny
har-mo-ny	in-fi-del	li <sup>n</sup> tur-gy
ha <sup>n</sup> zar-dous	in-flu-ence	live-li-hood
head-bo <sup>n</sup> rough	in-hol-der	li <sup>n</sup> ve-ry
hear-ti-ly	in-ju-ry	lot-te-ry
hea <sup>n</sup> ven-ly	in-no-cence	low-er-most
hea <sup>n</sup> vi-neis	in-so-lence	lu-di-crous
he <sup>n</sup> rald-ry	in-stru-ment	lu-mi-nous
herb-al-ist	in-te-ger	lu-na-cy
her-mit-age	in-ti-mate	lu <sup>n</sup> sti-ly
he <sup>n</sup> fi-tate	in-ward-ly	Mac-ka-rel
hi <sup>n</sup> sto-ry	i-vo-ry	ma <sup>n</sup> gi-strate
hi <sup>n</sup> ther-most	Jea <sup>n</sup> lou-sy	mag-ni-fy
hi <sup>n</sup> ther-to	jef-sa-min	ma <sup>n</sup> je-fty
hor-ri-bly	jew-el-ler	main-te-nance
ho-fi-er	jo <sup>n</sup> cu-lar	ma <sup>n</sup> la-dy
ho <sup>n</sup> spi-tal	jol-li-ty	ma <sup>n</sup> ni-fold
houf-hold-er	jour-nal-list	man-ner-ly
hu-mo-rift	ju-ni-per	ma <sup>n</sup> ri-gold
hu-mo-rous	ju <sup>n</sup> sti-fy	mar-jo-ram
hu-mor-some	Kinf-wo <sup>n</sup> man	mar-ri-age
hur-ri-cane	kna-ve-ry	mar-tyr-dom
hus-band-man	Land-la-dy	mar-vel-lous
hy-po-crite	la <sup>n</sup> ti-tude	me <sup>n</sup> di-cine
igno-rance	laud-a-ble	me <sup>n</sup> di-tate
im-pi-ous	la <sup>n</sup> ven-der	me <sup>n</sup> mo-ry
im-pu-dent	lec-tur-er	mer-ci-ful
indi-gence	le <sup>n</sup> ga-cy	mer-ci-less
		mes-sen-ger

mes-sen-ger	o <sup>"</sup> pe-ra	por-ren-ger
might-i-ly	o <sup>"</sup> pe-rate	poul-ter-er
mil-li-ner	o-pi-um	po <sup>"</sup> ver-ty
mil-li-on	or-der-ly	pow-er-ful
mi <sup>"</sup> ni <sup>"</sup> stry	or-ga-nist	pre <sup>"</sup> ci-ous
mi <sup>"</sup> ra <sup>"</sup> cle	o <sup>"</sup> ri-fice	pre-sent-ly
mi <sup>"</sup> se-ry	o <sup>"</sup> ri-gin	pro-di-gal
mi-sel-to	or-na-ment	pro <sup>"</sup> sper-ous
moc-ke-ry	o-ver-board	pro <sup>"</sup> vi-dence
mo-nu-ment	out-er-most	psalm-o-dy
mo-va-ble	Pa <sup>"</sup> ra-able	pub-li-can
moun-te-bank	pa-ren-tage	pu <sup>"</sup> nish-ment
mul-ber-ry	part-ner-ship	Qua <sup>"</sup> li-ty
mul-ti-tude	pas-sen-ger	quan-ti-ty
Na-ti-on	pas-si-on	quar-rel-some
na <sup>"</sup> tu-ral	pass-o-ver	quar-ter-age
nec-ta-rin	pa <sup>"</sup> stu-rage	quar <sup>"</sup> ter-ly
ne <sup>"</sup> ga-tive	pa-ti-ent	que <sup>"</sup> sti-on
ne-gli-gence	pa-tri-arch	Ra-ri-ty
nig-gard-ly	pen-du-lum	ras-ber-ry
night-in-gale	pen-si-on	ra <sup>"</sup> ti-fy
nine-ti-eth	pe-ri-od	rea <sup>"</sup> di-ly
north-er-ly	per-qui-site	rec-kon-ing
no <sup>"</sup> ta-bly	per-se-cute	re <sup>"</sup> com-pence
nou-rish-ment	pe <sup>"</sup> sti-lent	re-cre-ate
nu <sup>"</sup> me-ral	pet-ti-coat	rec-to-ry
nun-ne-ry	pew-ter-er	re <sup>"</sup> fer-fence
nur-se-ry	pi-ge-on	re <sup>"</sup> gi-stry
Ob-li-gate	pi-e-ty	re-gu-lar
ob-sti-nate	pi-lo-ry	re <sup>"</sup> gu-late
ob-vi-ate	pi <sup>"</sup> ti-ful	re <sup>"</sup> me-dy
oc-cu-py	pla <sup>"</sup> ster-er	re <sup>"</sup> pro-bate
of-fer-ing	plen-ti-ful	re <sup>"</sup> fi-dence
o <sup>"</sup> ni-on	pleu-ri-sy	re <sup>"</sup> fi-due

re<sup>"</sup>so-lu

e <sup>o</sup> -lute	fke <sup>l</sup> -le-ton	trea-su-ry
e <sup>ve</sup> -rence	fla-ve-ry	trou-ble-some
he <sup>to</sup> -ric	flip-pe <sup>ry</sup>	trum-pet-er
heu-ma-tism	fo <sup>l</sup> lemn-ly	twen-ti-eth
"di-cule	sol-di-er	ty-ran-ny
ght-e-ous	fo <sup>l</sup> i-tude	Vi <sup>gi</sup> -lant
ot-ous	for-row-ful	va <sup>ni</sup> -ty
"go-rous	fo <sup>ve</sup> -reign	ve-he-mence
ob-be <sup>ry</sup>	spec-ta-cle	ve <sup>ni</sup> -son
ose-ma-ry	ste-ward-ship	ven-ture-some
ot-ten-ness	straw-ber-ry	ver-bal-ly
uf-fi-an	stur-ge-on	ve <sup>ri</sup> -fy
nt uf-set-in	sub-sti-tute	ver-si-on
a-cra-ment	sump-tu-ous	vic-to-ry
anc-ti-on	sur-ge-on	vic-tu-als
nc-ti-fy	Tan-ta-lize	vi <sup>gi</sup> -lent
"tis-fy	ta-pe <sup>stry</sup>	vi <sup>go</sup> -rous
can-dal-ous	teach-a-able	vi-ne-gar
ar-ci-ty	te-di-ous	vi-o-lence
aven-ger	te <sup>le</sup> -scope	vir-tu-ous
ru-pu-lous	tem-per-ate	vi-fit-or
"cond-ly	tem-po-ral	Un-der-hand
di-ment	te <sup>ne</sup> -ment	un-der-most
g n-fi-ble	ter-ri-ble	u-ni-form
nce n-ti-ment	ter-ri-fy	use-ful-ness
"par-ate	te <sup>sta</sup> -ment	ut-ter-ly
"pul-chre	te <sup>sti</sup> -fy	Wag-go-ner
ce ri-ous	thir-ti-eth	war-ri-or
t-tle-ment	tow-ard-ly	wea-ri-ed
-ven-ty	trac-ta-ble	wea-ri-som
-la-bub	tra <sup>ge</sup> -dy	wharf-in-ger
-new-y	tra <sup>vel</sup> -ler	wick-ed-ness
e n-gu-lar	trea <sup>che</sup> -ry	wil-der-ness
e ti-eth	trea-sur-er	won-der-ful

Some

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting  
of Words not exceeding three Syllables.*

### LESSON I.

**R**ejoice in the Lord, O ye Righteous : For  
it doth become well the Just to be thankful  
Praise the Lord with Harp : Sing Praises unto  
him with the Lute, and Instruments of ten strings  
Sing unto the Lord a New Song : Sing Praises  
lustily unto him with a good Courage.

For the Word of the Lord is true ; and all his  
Works are faithful.

### LESSON II.

A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Husband :  
But she that hath no Shame is as rottenness  
in his Bones.

The Hand of the Diligent shall bear Rule  
But the Slothful shall be under Tribute.

The Righteous is more excellent than his  
Neighbour : But the Way of the Wicked doth  
seduce them.

### LESSON III.

I will magnify thee, O God, my King : And  
I will praise thy Name for ever and ever.

Every Day will I give Thanks unto thee  
And praise thy Name for ever and ever.

Great is the Lord and marvellous ; worthy to  
be praised : There is no End of his Greatness.

The Lord is loving unto every Man : And  
his Mercy is over all his Works.

### LESSON IV.

A King that sitteth in the Throne of Judgment,  
scattereth away all Evil with his Eyes.

There is Gold and a Multitude of Rubies  
But the Lips of Knowledge are a precious Jewel  
Break



Bread of Deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his Mouth shall be filled with Gravel.

Say not thou, I will recompence Evil; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

## LESSON V.

The Lord is Righteous in all his Ways, and holy in all his Works.

The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him: Yea, all such as call upon him faithfully.

He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him.

He will also hear their Cry, and he will help them.

The Lord doth preserve all them that love him; but scattereth abroad all wicked Men.

## LESSON VI.

The Robbery of the Wicked shall destroy them; because they hate Judgment.

The Wicked shall be a Ransom for the Righteous; and he that doth transgress, for the Upright.

A wise Man scaleth the City of the Mighty, and casteth down the Strength and Confidence thereof.

The slothful coveteth greedily all the Day long: But the Righteous giveth and spareth not.

## TABLE II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

Abun-dance	ap-pa-rent	at-tend-ance
ac-com-plish	ap-pear-ance	Be-got-ten
ad-mo"nish	ap-pen-dix	be-hold-en
ad-mend-ment	ap-pren-tice	blas-phe-mer
an-o"ther	arch-an-gel	Command-ment
ap-po"stle	arch-bi"shop	com-mit-tee
ap-pa"rel	as-sem-ble	compensate
	F	com-po-

com-po-sure	en-joy-ment	Ma-je <sup>s</sup> tic
con-du-cive	en-no-ble	mis-car-ry
con-fine-ment	en-tan <sup>g</sup> le	mis-for-tune
con-jec-ture	e <sup>s</sup> ta <sup>b</sup> lish	mis-go <sup>v</sup> ern
con-fi-der	ex-am-ple	mis-ma <sup>n</sup> age
con-tent-ment	ex-a <sup>m</sup> ine	mi-sha-pen
con-ti <sup>n</sup> ue	ex-tin-guish	more-o-ver
con-vul-sive	Fore-run-ner	Ob-ser-ver
De-ceit-ful	for-get-ful	ob-tru-der
de-fi-ance	for-give-ness	oc-cur-rence
de-li-ver	for-sa-ken	of-fen-der
de-mo-lish	Here-after	of-fen-sive
de-mon-strate	he-ro-ic	op-po-ser
di-lem-ma	Ig-no-ble	op-pres-sor
di-mi <sup>n</sup> ish	il-le-gal	Par-ta-ker
di-rect-ly	il-lu <sup>s</sup> trate	pa-ter-nal
dis <sup>c</sup> i-ple	i <sup>m</sup> ma <sup>g</sup> ine	pa-the <sup>t</sup> ic
dis-co-ver	im-bit-ter	per-for-mance
dis-cre <sup>d</sup> it	im-mo <sup>d</sup> est	phan-ta <sup>s</sup> tic
dis-fi-gure	im-mor-tal	po <sup>m</sup> ma-tum
dis-grace-ful	im-por-tant	pre <sup>f</sup> er-ment
dis-ho <sup>n</sup> est	im-pri <sup>s</sup> on	pro-duc-tive
dis-or-der	im-pro-per	pro-hi <sup>b</sup> it
dis-plea-sure	im-prove-ment	pro-jec-tor
dis-sem-ble	in-clo-sure	pro-phe <sup>t</sup> ic
di <sup>s</sup> till-er	in-cum-ber	pur-su-ant
dis-tin-guish	in-den-ture	Re-ceiv-er
dis-tri <sup>b</sup> ute	in-hu-man	re-ci-tal
E-le <sup>v</sup> enth	in-ju <sup>s</sup> tice	re-cord-er
em-bas-sage	in-qui-ry	re-co <sup>v</sup> er
em-bow-el	in-tire-ly	re-deem-er
en-a-ble	in-trea-ty	re-fine-ment
en-coun-ter	in-vec-tive	re-fin-er
en-gage-ment	in-ve <sup>n</sup> om	re-for-mer

re-fre

re-fresh-ment	sur-vey-or	un-daunt-ed
re-ful-gent	sur-vi-vor	un-ea-sy
re-gard-less	Te <sup>st</sup> ifi-ca-tor	un-e-ven
re-mem-ber	te <sup>st</sup> ifi-ca-trix	un-friend-ly
re-mem-brance	thence-for-ward	un-god-ly
re-mit-tance	to-bac-co	un-grate-ful
re-pent-ance	to-ge-ther	un-hand-some
re-sem-bie	tor-mén-tor	un-law-ful
re-cure-ly	tri-bu-nal	un-luc-ky
re-duce-ment	tri-um-phant	un-man-ly
re-vere-ly	Vice-ge-rent	un-plea <sup>sant</sup>
re-nere-ly	Un-ac-tive	un-qui-et
re-pec-ta-tor	un-bo-som	un-seem-ly
re-pen-dous	un-bro-ken	un-spot-ted
re-sub-mis-sive	un-cer-tain	un-tow-ard
re-sub-scri-ber	un-ci <sup>vil</sup>	un-wel-come
re-uc-sefs-ful	un-com-mon	un-wil-ling
re-uc-sef-for	un-con-stant	un-wor-thy
re-ar-ren-der	un-co <sup>ver</sup>	up-right-ly

*Some easy Lessons on the foregoing Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding three Syllables.*

### LESSON I.

**T**HOU, O Lord, hast maintained my Right  
and my Cause: Thou art set in the Throne  
that judgest Right.

Thou hast rebuked the Heathen, and destroy-  
ed the Ungodly: Thou hast put out their Name  
forever and ever.

The Lord also will be a Defence to the Op-  
pressed, even a Refuge in due Time of Trouble.

## LESSON II.

The Rich and the Poor meet together : The Lord is the Maker of them all.

A prudent Man foreseeeth the Evil, and hideth himself : But the Simple pass on and are punished.

He that oppresseth the Poor to increase his Riches; and he that giveth to the Rich, shall surely come to Want.

Rob not the Poor because he is poor : Neither oppress the Afflicted in the Gate.

## LESSON III.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord; and hidest thy Face in the needful Time of Trouble?

The Ungodly for his own Lust doth persecute the Poor. Let them be taken in the same Craft that they have devised.

For the Ungodly hath made a boast of his own Heart's Desire; and speaketh good of the Covetous, whom God abhorreth.

## LESSON IV.

Be not among Wine-bibbers; amongst riotous Eaters of Flesh.

For the Drunkard and the Glutton shall come to Poverty; and Drowsiness shall cover a Man with Rags.

The Father of the Righteous shall greatly rejoice : And he that begetteth a wise Child, shall have Joy of him.

## LESSON V.

The Heavens declare the Glory of God; and the Firmament sheweth his Handy-work.

One Day telleth another, and one Night doth certify another.

The



There is neither Speech nor Language, but their Voices are heard amongst them.

Their Sound is gone out into all Lands: And their Words into the Ends of the World.

LESSON VI.

The Fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever: The Judgments of the Lord are always righteous and true.

More to be desired are they than Gold, yea, than much fine Gold: Sweeter also than Honey and the Honey-comb.

Moreover by them is thy Servant taught: And in keeping of them there is great Reward.

TABLE III.

Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.

A	F-ter-noon	dis-e-steem	in-dis-creet
ap-	per-tain	dis-o-bey	in-dis-pose
ap-	pre-hend	dis-o-blige	in-so-much
Ca"	ra-van	dis-pos-sess	in-ter-cede
com-	pre-hend	dis-re-gard	in-ter-fere
con-	de-scend	dis-re-spect	in-ter-leave
con-	tra-dict	dis-u-nite	in-ter-line
Dis-	a-gree	do"mi-neer	in-ter-mix
dis-	al-low	E"ver-more	in-ter-rupt
dis-	ap-pear	Gra"na-dier	in-tro-duce
dis-	ap-point	Here-to-fore	Mis-ap-ply
dis-	ap-prove	here-up-on	mis-be-have
dis-	be-lief	Im-por-tune	mis-in-form
dis-	com-mend	in-com-mode	O-ver-born
dis-	com-pose	in-cor-rect	o-ver-cast
dis-	con-tent	in-cor-rupt	o-ver-come
dis-	en-gage	in-di-rect	o-ver-grow

o-ver-look	re <sup>ll</sup> pre-hend	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-run	re <sup>ll</sup> pri-mand	vo <sup>ll</sup> lun-teer
o-ver-take	ri <sup>ll</sup> ga-doon	Un-be-lief
o-ver-throw	Se-ven-teen	un-der-mine
o-ver-turn	fu-per-fine	un-der-stand
Re <sup>ll</sup> com-mend	fu-per-scribe	Ye <sup>ll</sup> fter-day
re <sup>ll</sup> con-cile	There-a-bout	ye <sup>ll</sup> fter-night

*More easy Lessons on the following Tables, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.*

### LESSON I.

**T**HE Lord looketh down from Heaven upon the Children of Men; to see if there were any that would understand and look after God.

But they are all gone out of the Way, they are all become vile: There is none that doeth good, no not one.

Their Throat is an open Sepulchre; with their Tongues they have deceived: The Poison of Asps is under their Lips.

### LESSON II.

By the Blessing of the Upright, the City is exalted; but it is overthrown by the Mouth of the Wicked.

Where no Counsel is, the People fall: But in the Multitude of Counsellors, there is Safety.

He that is Surety for a Stranger shall smart for it; but he that declineth to be Surety is sure.

The merciful Man doeth good to his own Soul; but he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh.

### LESSON III.

O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me: Thou knowest my Down-sitting and my Up-rising; thou didst understand my Thoughts long before.

The

Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed;  
and spiest out all my Ways.

Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my  
Heart; prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness  
in me: And lead me in the Way of Eternal Life.

LESSON IV.

It is not Good to accept the Person of the Wick-  
ed; to overthrow the Righteous in Judgment.

The Heart of the Prudent getteth Knowledge;  
and the Ear of the Wise seeketh Knowledge.

A Man that hath Friends, must shew himself  
Friendly; and there is a Friend that sticketh  
closer than a Brother.

Many will intreat the Favour of the Prince,  
every Man is a Friend to him that giveth Gifts.

LESSON V.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil Man, and  
preserve me from the wicked Man.

Who imagine Mischief in their Hearts; and  
stir up Strife all the Day long.

They have sharpened their Tongues like a  
Serpent; Adders Poison is under their Lips.

Keep me, O Lord, from the Hands of the  
Ungodly: Preserve me from the wicked Men,  
who are purposed to overthrow my Goings.

LESSON VI.

The Wisdom of the Prudent is to understand  
his Way; but the Folly of Fools is Deceit.

The simple believeth every Word: But the  
prudent Man looketh well to his going.

A wise Man feareth and departeth from Evil;  
But the Fool rageth and is confident.

The Evil bow before the Good: And the  
Wicked at the Gates of the Righteous.

## TABLE I.

*Words of four Syllables.**Note, The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

<b>A</b> C-cept-a-ble difficulty	Na"vi-ga-tor
ac-ces-sa-ry	ne"ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy	nu-mer-a-ble
ac-cu-rate-ly	Or-di-na-ry
ad-mi-ra-ble	Pa"la-ta-ble
ad-mi-ral-ty	par-don-a-ble
ad-ver-sa-ry	par-li-a-ment
a"la-ba"ster	pas-si-on-ate
a-mi-a-ble	Gen-tle-wo"man
a"mi-ca-ble	pe"ne-tra-ble
an-nu-al-ly	gil-li-flow-er
an-swer-a-ble	go"vern-a-ble
a"po-plex-y	gra-ci-ous-ly
ap-plica-ble	Ha"bit-a-ble
Ca"ter-pil-lar	ho"nor-a-ble
ce"re-mo-ny	I"mi-ta-ble
cha"ri-ta-ble	im-pu-dent-ly
com-fort-a-ble	in-ti-ma-cy
com-men-ta-ry	La-ment-a-ble
com-mon-al-ty	li"te-ra-ture
com-pe-ten-cy	lu-mi-na-ry
con-quer-a-ble	Ma"le-fac-tor
con-tro-ver-sy	ma"tri-mo-ny
cor-di-al-ly	mea"sur-a-ble
cour-te-ous-ly	me"lan-cho"ly
cow-ard-li-ness	me"mo-ra-ble
cre"dit-a-ble	mer-ce-na-ry
cri"ti-cal-ly	mi"ser-a-ble
cu"stom-a-ry	mo-ment-a-ry
Da"mage-a-ble	mul-ti-pli-cand
	mul-ti-pli-er
	sta-ti-o-ner

sta"tu



sta <sup>"</sup> tu-a-ry	tran-si-to-ry	vir-tu-al-ly
sub-lu-na-ry	Va <sup>"</sup> lu-a-ble	vo <sup>"</sup> lun-ta-ry
Tem-po-ra-ry	va-ri-a-ble	Ut-ter-a-ble
ter-ri-to-ry	va-ri-ous-ly	War-rant-a-ble
te <sup>"</sup> sti-mo-ny	vi-o-la-ble	wea <sup>"</sup> ther beat en

## TABLE II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

AB-ste-mi-ous	a <sup>"</sup> ipa <sup>"</sup> ra-gus	com-pas-fi-on
ab-sur-di-ty	af-fer-ti-on	con-clu-fi-on
ac-cep-ti-on	a <sup>"</sup> sto <sup>"</sup> nish-ment	con-di <sup>"</sup> ti-on
ac-com-mo-date	a <sup>"</sup> stro <sup>"</sup> lo-ger	con-fes-fi-on
ac-com-pa-ny	a <sup>"</sup> stro <sup>"</sup> no-mer	con-fu-fi-on
ac-count-a-ble	at-trac-ti-on	con ti <sup>"</sup> nu-al
ad-di <sup>"</sup> ti-on	a-ver-fi-on	con-tri <sup>"</sup> bu-ter
ad-ven-tur-er	au-da-ci-ous	con-ve-ni-ent
ad-ver-fi-ty	au-tho <sup>"</sup> ri-ty	con-ver-fi-on
af-fec-ti-on	Bar-ba <sup>"</sup> rity	con-vic-ti-on
af-fi <sup>"</sup> ni-ty	be-ne <sup>"</sup> vo-lent	con-vul-fi-on
af-fir-ma-tive	Ca-la <sup>"</sup> mi-ty	cor-rec-ti-on
af-flic-ti-on	cap-ti <sup>"</sup> vi-ty	cor-rup-ti-on
a-gree-a-ble	car-na-ti-on	cou-ra <sup>"</sup> gi-ous
al-low-a-ble	chro-no <sup>"</sup> lo-gy	cre-a-ti-on
am-bi <sup>"</sup> ti-ous	col-lec-ti-on	De-clen-fi-on
a-na <sup>"</sup> to-mist	com-bu <sup>"</sup> sti-on	de-duc-ti-on
an-nu-i-ty	com-mend-a-ble	de-for-mi-ty
an-ta <sup>"</sup> go-nist	com-mi <sup>"</sup> se-rate	de-li <sup>"</sup> be-rate
an-ti <sup>"</sup> qui-ty	com-mis-fi-on	de-li <sup>"</sup> ci-ous
a-po <sup>"</sup> lo-gy	com-mo-di-ous	de-li <sup>"</sup> ver-ance
a-po <sup>"</sup> sto-lic	com-mo <sup>"</sup> di-ty	de-plo-rable
ap-pren-tice-ship	com-mu-ni-cate	de-fi-ra-ble
ar-ith-me-tic	com-mu-ni-on	de-struc-ti-on
as-cen-si-on	com-pa <sup>"</sup> ni-on	de-vo-ti-on
		di-gef-

di-ges-ti-on	fu-tu-ri-ty	in-ter-pre-ter
di-rec-ti-on	Ge-o"gra-phy	in-ven-ti-on
dis-cern-i-ble	ge-o"me-try	in-vin-ci-ble
dis-co"ve-ry	gra-tu-ity	in-vi"fi-ble
dis-tinc-ti-on	Ha"bi-tu-al	ir-re-gu-lar
dis-trac-ti-on	har-mo-ni-ous	Lux-u-ri-ant
di-vi"ni-ty	hi"sto-ri-an	Ma"gi-ci-an
di-vi-fi-on	hi"sto-ri-cal	ma-jo-ri-ty
do-mi"ni-on	hu-ma-ni-ty	ma-li"ci-ous
dox-o"lo-gy	hy"po"cri-sy	me-lo-di-ous
du-ra-ti-on	I-do-la-ter	me-mo-ri-al
E-di"ti-on	i-do-la-try	me-tho-di-cal
ef-fec-tu-al	il-lu"stri-ous	mi-no-ri-ty
e-nu-mer-ate	im-me-di-ate	mi-ra"cu-lous
er-ro-ne-ous	im-men-fi-ty	mo-ra-li-ty
e-ter-ni-ty	im-mo"de-rate	mor-ta-li-ty
e-van-ge-list	im-mo-va-ble	my"ste-ri-ous
ex-cep-ti-on	im-pa-ti-ence	na"ti"vi-ty
ex-cu-sa-ble	im-pe"ni-tent	ne-ces-si-ty
ex-e"cu-tor	im-pi-e-ty	no-bi"li-ty
ex-e"cu-trix	im-pres-si-on	no-to-ri-ous
ex-pe"ri-ment	im-pu-ri-ty	O-be-di-ent
ex-pe"ri-ence	in-ces-sant-ly	ob-jec-ti-on
ex-pos"tu-late	in-cli-na-ble	ob-scu-ri-ty
ex-pres-si-on	in-cou-ra-ge-ment	ob-serv-a-ble
ex-tor-ti-on	in-cre"di-ble	ob-struc-ti-on
ex-tra"va-gant	in-du"stri-ous	oc-ca-si-on
Fe-li-ci-ty	in-fec-ti-on	o-mis-si-on
fe"lo-ni-ous	in-fir-mi-ty	o-pi"ni-on
for-get-ful-ness	in-ge-ni-ous	op-pres-si-on
for-ma-li-ty	in-gre-di-ent	o-ri-gi-nal
foun-da-ti-on	in-he"ri-tance	out-ra-ge-ous
fra-ter-ni-ty	in-i"qui-ty	Par-ti-cu-lar
fru-ga-li-ty	in-struc-ti-on	pe-cu-li-ar

per-fe

Note

A  
l-to  
"na  
p-pr  
se"ne  
Ca-li

per-fec-ti-on	re-duc-ti-on	trans-gres-si-on
per-mis-si-on	re-flec-ti-on	tu-mul-tu-ous
per-pe-tu-al	re-la-ti-on	ty-ran-ni-cal
per-sua-si-on	re-li-gi-ous	Vain-glo-ri-ous
pe-ti-ti-on	re-mark-a-ble	va-ri-e-ty
phi-lo-so-phy	ri-di-cu-lous	vex-a-ti-ous
phy-fi-ci-an	Sal-va-ti-on	vic-to-ri-ous
plan-ta-tion	sa-ty-ri-cal	vir-gi-ni-ty
pos-ses-si-on	se-cu-ri-ty	vo-lu-mi-nous
pos-te-ri-ty	se-ve-ri-ty	U-na-ni-mous
pre-ca-ri-ous	sig-ni-fi-cant	un-bla-ma-ble
pre-serv-a-tive	sim-ple-ci-ty	un-ca-pa-ble
pre-sump-tu-ous	sin-ce-ri-ty	un-change-a-ble
pre-va-ri-cate	so-ci-e-ty	un-du-ti-ful
pro-di-gi-ous	so-bri-e-ty	un-for-tu-nate
pro-duc-ti-on	sub-jec-ti-on	un-man-ner-ly
pro-fes-si-on	sub-mis-si-on	un-mar-ri-ed
pro-mis-cu-ous	su-per-flu-ous	un-mer-ci-ful
pro-phe-ti-cal	su-pe-ri-or	un-na-tu-ral
pro-por-ti-on	su-per-la-tive	un-sa-vo-ry
Re-bel-li-on	su-spi-ci-ous	un-search-a-ble
re-cep-ti-on	Temp-ta-ti-on	un-speak-a-ble
re-co-ve-ry	to-bac-co-nist	un-u-su-al
re-demp-ti-on	trans-ac-ti-on	un-wor-thi-ly

T A B L E VII.

Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.

AC-ci-den-tal	com-men-ta-tor	dis-a-gree-ment
al-to-ge-ther	com-pre-hen-sive	dis-com-po-sure
na-bap-tism	cor-re-spond-ence	dis-con-ten-ted
ap-pre-hen-sive	de-tri-men-tal	dis-con-ti-nue
Be-ne-fac-tor	dis-ad-van-tage	dis-in-he-rit
Ca-li-man-co	dis-af-fec-ted	E-ver-last-ing
		Fun-da-

Fun-da-ment-al Ma"nu-fac-ture fu-per-vi-for  
 In-co-he-rent me"mo-ran-dum Un-ac-quaint-ed  
 in-con-sist-ent mis-de-mean-or un-ad-vi-fed  
 in-de-pend-ent mo"de-ra-tor un-be-com-ing  
 in-of-fen-sive O"pe-ra-tor un-de-fi-led  
 in-stru-ment-al op-por-tune-ly un-der-ta-ker  
 in-ter-ces-sor o-ver-bur-den un-di-vi-ded  
 in-ter-med-dle Re"gu-la-tor u-ni-ver-sal  
 in-ter-mix-ture Sa-cra-men-tal un-pre-pa-red  
 in-tro-duc-tive se-mi-co-lon un-pro-vi-ded  
 Le-gis-la-tive fu-per-struc-ture When-so-e"ver

*Note, The Accent is on the last Syllable.*

A"ni-mad-vert mis-re-pre-sent Su-per-a-bound  
 Le"ger-de-main mis-un-der-stand fu-per-in-duce  
 Mis-ap-pre-hend Ne"ver-the-less fu-per-in-tend

*Words of five Syllables.*

T A B L E I.

*Note, The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

A C-ti-on-a-ble	Ju-di-ca-to-ry
Cir-cu-la-to-ry	Mar-ri-age-a-ble
con-sci-on-a-ble	Or-di-na-ri-ly
cu"stom-a-ri-ly	Pas-si-on-ate-ly
De"di-ca-to-ry	pen-si-on-a-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Que"sti-on-a-ble
Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Sta-ti-on-a-ry
Fa"thi-on-a-ble	sup-pli-ca-to-ry
fi"gu-ra-tive-ly	Vo"lun-ta-ri-ly

T A B L E II.

*Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

A-Bo"mi-na-ble	Com-me"mo-ra-ble
af-fec-ti-on-ate	com-mend-a-to-ry
a-po"the-ca-ry	com-mis-si-on-er

com-pa



om-pas-fi-on-ate	Ma-li''ci-ous-ly
on-di''ti-on-al	No-to-ri-ous-ly
on-fi''der-a-ble	Ob-serv-a-to-ry
on-ti''nu-al-ly	oc-ca-fi-on-al
De-ge''ne-ra-cy	Pa''rish-i-o-ner
e-li''ci-ous-ly	pre-pa''ra-to-ry
if-ho''nor-a-ble	Re-co''ver-a-ble
if-fe''mi-na-cy	Tra-di''ti-on-al
ip''co-pa-cy	ty-ran-ni-cal-ly
ma''gi-na-ble	Vic-to-ri-ous-ly
ma''gin-a-ry	Un-al-ter-a-ble
n-me-di-ate-ly	un-an-swer-a-ble
n-pe''ne-tra-ble	un-cha''ri-ta-ble
n-prac-ti-ca-ble	un-con-quer-a-ble
a-com-pa-ra-ble	un-for-tu-nate-ly
-cor-ri-gi''ble	un-go''vern-a-ble
-e''sti-ma-ble	un-ne''ces-sa-ry
-nu-me-ra-ble	un-par-don-a-ble
-fa-ti-a-ble	un-rea-son-a-ble
-se''pa-ra-ble	un-right-e-ous-ly
-to''le-ra-ble	un-sea-son-a-ble
-vi-o-la-ble	un-suf-fer-a-ble
-re''gu-lar-ly	un-ut-ter-a-ble

T A B L E III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.*

<b>A</b> B-sq-lu-ti-on	af-fec-ta-ti-on
ac-cep-ta-ti-on	af-fir-ma-ti-on
-cla-ma-ti-on	ag-gra-va-ti-on
-cu-sa-ti-on	al-pha-be''ti-cal
-mi-ra-ti-on	al-ter-a-ti-on
-mo-ni-ti-on	am-mu-ni''ti-on
-van-ta-ge-ous.	ap-pa-ri''ti-on

**G**

a-pe''

a-po''sto''li-cal	de-pri-va-ti-on
ap-pi-ca-ti-on	de''fo-la-ti-on
ap-pre-hen-si-on	de-tes-ta-ti-on
ap-pro-ba-ti-on	de-vi-a-ti-on
a-rith-me''ti-cal	di''mi-nu-ti-on
ar-ti-fi''ci-al	dis-a-gree-a-ble
a''vo-ca-ti-on	dis-o-be-di-ence
Be-ne-fac-ti-on	dis-pu-ta-ti-on
Cal-cu-la-ti-on	dis-tri-bu-ti-on
ca''te-che-ti-cal	E''du-ca-ti-on
ce''le-bra-ti-on	e-van-ge''li-cal
ce''re-mo-ni-al	ex-al-ta-ti-on
chri''sti-an-i-ty	ex-cla-ma-ti-on
chro-no-lo''gi-cal	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
cir-cu-la-ti-on	ex-pe-di''ti-ous
cir-cum-ci''si-on	ex-pi-ca-ti-on
com-mend-a-ti-on	ex-por-ta-ti-on
com-po-si-ti-on	Fal-li-bi''li-ty
com-pre-hen-si-on	fo-men-ta-ti-on
con-dem-na-ti-on	Ge-ne-a-lo-gy
con-de-scen-si-on	ge''ne-ra''li-ty
con-firm-a-ti-on	ge''ne-ra-ti-on
con''gre-ga-ti-on	ge-o-gra''phi-cal
con-sci-en-ti-ous	ge-o-me''tri-cal
con-ster-na-ti-on	Ha''bi-ra-ti-on
con-sti-tu-ti-on	ho-spi-ta-li-ty
con-sum-ma-ti-on	hy''po-cri-ti-cal
con-tra-dic-ti-on	I''mi-ta-ti-on
con-ver-sa-ti-on	im-ma-te-ri-al
cor-po-ra-ti-on	im-mo-ra-li-ty
cru-ci-fix-i-on	im-per-fec-ti-on
De-cla-ra-ti-on	im-por-tu-ni-ty
de-cli-pa-ti-on	im-po-si''ti-on
de-mon-s-tra-ti-on	im-pre-ca-ti-on

im-pro-pri-e-ty  
in-car-na-ti-on  
in-ci''vi-li-ty  
in-cli-na-ti-on  
in-con-ceiv-a-ble  
in-con-fi''der-ate  
in-con-ve-ni-ent  
in-cor-rup-ti-on  
in-dig-na-ti-on  
in-e-qua-li-ty  
in-ex-pres-si-ble  
in-fi-de-li-ty  
in-ge-nu-i-ty  
in-fig-ni-fi-cant  
in-spi-ra-ti-on  
in-suf-fi-ci-ent  
in-sup-port-a-ble  
in-ter-mis-si-on  
in-ter-rup-ti-on  
in-tro-duc-ti-on  
in-un-da-ti-on  
in-vi-ta-ti-on  
in-vo-ca-ti-on  
ir-re-li''gi-on  
Jus''ti-fi-a-ble  
La-men-ta-ti-on  
li''be-ra-li-ty  
Ma-tri-mo-ni-al  
me''di-a-ti-on  
me''di-ta-ti-on  
me''ri-to-ri-ous  
mi''ni''ste-ri-al  
mi''ni''stra-ti-on  
Na-vi-ga-ti-on

no''mi-na-ti-on  
Ob-li-ga-ti-on  
ob-ser-va-ti-on  
o''pe-ra-ti-on  
op-por-tu-ni-ty  
Pe''ni-ten-ti-al  
per-pen-di''cu-lar  
per-se-cu-ti-on  
per-spi-ra-ti-on  
phi-lo-so''phi-cal  
po''pu-la''ri-ty  
pre''ju-di-ci-al  
pre''pa-ra-ti-on  
pre-sen-ta-ti-on  
pre-ser-va-ti-on  
pro''ba-bi-li''ty  
pro''cla-ma-ti-on  
pro''fa-na-ti-on  
pro''po-si-ti-on  
pro''se-cu-ti-on  
pro''vo-ca-ti-on  
Re-col-lec-ti-on  
re-con-cil-a-ble  
re-cre-a-ti-on  
re''form-a-ti-on  
re''gu-la-ti-on  
re-pre-sen-ta-tive  
re''pu-ta-ti-on  
re''fig-na-ti-on  
re''so-lu-ti-on  
re''spi-ra-ti-on  
re''sti-tu-ti-on  
re''fur-rec-ti-on  
ru-i-na-ti-on

Sa''lu-ta-ti-on	trans-po-si-ti-on
fa''tif-fac-ti-on	Va''lu-a-ti-on
sen-fi-bi-li-ty	ve''ne-ra-ti-on
sen-su-al-i-ty	vi-o-la-ti-on
fu-per-na''tu-ral	vi-fi-ta-ti-on
fu-per-scrip-ti-on	Un-ac-count-a-ble
Trans-por-ta-ti-on	u-ni-for-mi-ty

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the fourth Syllable.*

Ad-mi-ni''stra-tor	ex-pe''ri-men-tal
Cha''rac-ter-ist-ic	Im-pro-pri-a-tor
co-o''pe-ra-tor	Mul-ti-pli-ca-tor
De-no''mi-na-tor	Su-per-a-bun-dance
Ec-cle-si-as'tic	Un-cir-cum-ci-sed

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*Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. or Words usually beginning with a Capital.*

*Proper Names of One Syllable.*

**A** NN. Bath, Blith, Bourn, Bowe, Brent, Burgh, Calne, Cerne, Chard, Charles, Christ, Clay, Colne, Cray, Czar. Deal, Diss, Dutch. Eve. Fife, Flint, France, French. Grays, Guy. Hague, Ham, Holt, Hull, Hythe. James, Jane, Jew, Joan, Job, John, Joyce, Jude. Kent. Leek, Lime, Lyd, Lyn. Mark, March, May, Mere. Neath. Paul, Pool. Ralph, Rome, Rye. Saul, Seth, Snath, Spain, Stone, Stroud. Throth, Tring, Troy, Turk, Tweed. Usk. Wales, Ware, Welch, Wells, Wilts. York.

*Proper*



Proper Names of Two Syllable.

T A B L E I.

Note, *The Accent is on the first Syllable.*

<b>A</b> A-ron	Au-ster	Berke-ley	Bran-ham
A-bel	Au-ster	Berk-shire	Breck-nock
Ac-ton	Ax-bridge	Ber-nard	Brent-ford
A <sup>"</sup> dam	Ax-holm	Ber-ton	Brere-ton
Ag-bridge	Ax-mouth	Ber-wick	Bre-wood
Ag-nes	Bake-well	Bet-ley	Brick-hill
Al-ban	Ba-la	Bewd-ley	Bride-well
Alef-ham	Ba-doc	Bin-brook	Bridg-end
Alef-ford	Bal-tic	Bing-ham	Bridg-north
A <sup>"</sup> lice	Bamp-ton	Bit-ford	Bridg-port
Alne-wick	Ban-gor	Black-burn	Bri <sup>"</sup> stol
Al-ton	Ban-ster	Bland-ford	Bri <sup>"</sup> tain
Am-brose	Bark-ing	Bol-ton	Bri <sup>"</sup> tish
Ampt-hill	Bark-ley	Bo <sup>"</sup> ston	Brigh <sup>"</sup> ton
An-drew	Bark-way	Bos-worth	Brix-ton
An-na	Bar-more	Botf-ham	Brix-worth
An-trim	Bar-mote	Boul-ness	Brom-ley
Ant-werp	Barnef-ley	Brack-ley	Bromf-wick
Ar-maugh	Bar-net	Brad-field	Brom-yard
Ar-ran	Bar-ton	Brad-ford	Brough-ton
Ar-thur	Bast-wick	Brad-forth	Bru-ton
Ash-ly	Bat-tel	Bra-ding	Bryn-ton
Ash-bourn	Bau-trey	Brad-ninch	Bud-worth
Ash-dale	Bay-nard	Brad-wel	Bug-den
Ash-don	Bec-kles	Brain-tree	Bur-ford
Ash-ford	Be-dal	Bram-ber	Burn-ham
Ash-krig	Bed-ford	Bramp-ton	Burn-ley
Au-bourne	Bed-lam	Bram-yard	Burnt-wood
Au-gust	Bel-ford	Bran-don	Bur-ton
Auk-land	Bent-ley	Brand-rith	Bux-ton

By-ford	Cle <sup>"</sup> ment	Deep-ing	E-den
Cam-bridge	Cleve-land	Den-bigh	Edg-ware
Camp-den	Clif-ton	Den-mark	Ed-ward
Canef-ham	Cob-ham	Den-nis	Ed-win
Car-diff	Cogg-shall	Den-ton	E-gypt
Carl-ton	Colef-hill	Dept-ford	Elt-ham
Cart-mel	Col-ford	Der-by	E-ly
Ca <sup>"</sup> fton	Coln-brook	Dere-ham	En-field
Ca <sup>"</sup> ftor	Con-naught	De-rick	En <sup>"</sup> gland
Cath-nefs	Con-ftance	Dart-mouth	En <sup>"</sup> glifh
Ca-wood	Con-way	Der-went	En-ham
Cax-ton	Cope-land	Dig-by	Ep-ping
Cax-wold	Cor-bridge	Dock-ing	Ep-fom
Chag-ford	Cor-by	Dock-ley	Ep-worth
Chag-ley	Corn-wal	Dod-brook	Eref-by
Char-ley	Cow-bet	Do-ver	Ef-fex
Chat-ham	Cow-bridge	Down-ham	Eves-ham
Chea-dle	Cran-bourn	Down-ton	Eu-rope
Check-ley	Cran-brook	Dray-ton	Eu-fton
Chel-ford	Cra-ven	Dron-field	Ew-el
Chelms-ford	Craw-ley	Dub-lin	Ex-mouth
Chel-sea	Creke-lade	Dud-ley	Eynes-ford
Chep-ftow	Cro-mer	Dul-wich	Ey-ton
Chert-sea	Crook-horn	Dun-church	Fair-ford
Chef-ham	Crow-land	Dun-kirk	*Fair-leigh
Che <sup>"</sup> fter	Croy-don	Dun-mow	Falkland
Chef-hunt	Cux-field	Dunf-field	Fal-mouth
Chew-ton	Cy-prefs	Dunf-ford	Far-ham
Chid-ley	Dal-ton	Dun-fter	Farn-ham
Chi-na	Dan-by	Dun-wich	Fifh-gard
Chrift-mas	Dar-king	Dur-ham	Fleet-hol
Chud-leigh	Dart-ford	Dur-fley	Flo <sup>"</sup> rence
Chulm-leigh	Da-vid	Ea-fter	Flufh-ing
Clap-ham	Ded-ham	Ea-ton	Folkef-ton

Fordf-ham	Hamp-ton	Hitch-in	Kend-worth
Fo"ston	Hamp-fted	Hoddes-don	Ke-nelm
Foulf-ham	Han-ly	Hol-bech	Ken-ford
Framp-ton	Han-mere	Hum-ber	Ken-net
Fri-day	Han-nah	Hol-land	Ker-ry
Frod-fham	Hamp-shire	Horn-by	Kes-wick
Gan-ges	Hap-ping	Horndon	Kex-holm
Guern-sey	Har-leigh	Horn-sey	Key-worth
Garth-ley	Harles-ton	Horf-ham	Kild-dare
Gay-ton	Har-low	Hor-ton	Kil-ham
Ge"rard	Harn-den	How-den	Kings-bridge
Gi-hon	Har-row	Hox-ton	Kings-clere
Gif-born	Hart-land	Hum-phrey	Kings-ton
Glain-ford	Har-wich	Hunt-ly	Kings-land
Glas-gow	Haf-tings	Hu"stings	King-ton
God-frey	Hat-field	Hut-ton	Kin-fale
Goud-hurst	Ha-vant	Ich-worth	Kirk-ham
Graf-ton	Hayls-ham	l-lay	Kirk-ton
Gram-pond	Hea"ven	Ips-wich	Kirk-wall
Grant-ham	Helmf-ley	Ire-land	Kir-ton
Graves-end	Hemp-fted	Ir-ton	Knap-well
Green-wich	Hen-don	I-faac	Knottes-ford
Grimf-by	Hen-ly	Isle-worth	Kyne-ton
Grin-ftead	He"rod	Ix-worth	La-holm
Guild-hall	Hert-ford	Ja-cob	Lam-bert
Guil-ford	Hex-ham	Jer-sey	Lam-borne
Gui"nea	Hey-don	Jer-by	Lam-beth
Hack-ney	Hey-wood	Je-fus	Lamb-ton
Had-leigh	Hick-ling	Jo-nas	Lan-daff
Hale-don	High-gate	Jo-seph	Lang-ley
Hales-worth	High-worth	Ju-das	Lay-ton
Ha-ling	Hinck-ley	Ju-dith	Lance-lot
Hal-fted	Hin-don	Kemp-ton	Land-grave
Ham-burgh	Hing-ham	Ken-dal	Lane-ham
Fore			Lang-

Lang-port	Mal-vern	Nampt-wich	Orl-ton
Lang-worth	Manf-field	Na-ples	Orms-kirk
Lau-rence	Marf-field	Nar-barth	Or-nius
Lay-stoff	Mar-low	Nafe-by	Or-mond
Led-wel	Marth-field	Need-ham	Or-ton
Leigh-ton	Mar-tha	Nel-ton	Or-wel
Lein-ster	Ma-ry	Ne-vern	Ot-ford
Le-ming	Maf-ham	Ne-vin	Oun-ley
Lem-ster	Mat-thew	New-gate	Oun-dle
Len-ham	Med-way	New-ark	Ow-en
Le-nox	Melkf-ham	New-bergh	Ox-ford
Leo-nard	Mer-sey	New-bridge	Pad-flow
Leo-pold	Mer-ton	New-ent	Pan-cras
Letch-lade	Mid-hurst	New-land	Pa-ris
Le-vite	Mid-lam	Newn-ham	Pem-bridge
Ley-den	Mil-brook	New-port	Pem-broke
Litch-field	Mil-dred	New-ton	Pen-rise
Lid-ford	Mil-ham	Ney-land	Pen-rith
Lil-bourn	Mil-lum	Nor-folk	Pen-ryn
Lin-coln	Mil-thorp	Nor-mal	Pe-ter
Lind-sey	Mil-ton	Nor-thorp	Pet-worth
Lin-ton	Mine-head	North-wich	Phi-lip
Lif-bon	Mon-day	Nor-ton	Ply-mouth
Long-ford	Monk-ton	Nor-way	Plymp-ton
Long-land	Mon-mouth	Nor-wich	Po-land
Long-town	Mont-fort	Oak-ham	Ponty-pool
Lon-don	Mor-ley	Ot-ley	Port-land
Lud-gate	Mor-peth	Ock-ley	Portf-mouth
Lud-low	Mo-fes	Of-frown	Pot-ton
Lu-ton	Moul-ton	On-gar	Poul-ton
Lyd-ford	Mul-grave	Or-ford	Pres-cot
Maid-stone	Mun-ster	Ork-ney	Pres-ton
Mal-den	Mun-flow	Or-low	Ra-chel
Mal-pas	Mur-ray	Or-lop	Rad-nor



Ram-ley	Se-vern	Staf-ford	Tho <sup>m</sup> as
Ramf-gate	Shad-well	Stam-ford	Thrap-ston
Ran-dal	Shan-non	Stan-hope	Thurf-day
Ray-leigh	Sheer-nefs	Stan-fted	Ti-ber
Read <sup>n</sup> ing	Shef-field	Stan-ton	Tick-hall
Red-ford	Shef-ford	Sten-ing	Tides-wall
Rope-ham	Shef-nal	Ste-phen	Tin-mouth
Rich-mond	Shep-ham	Stil-ton	Trow-bridge
Ring-wood	Shep-pey	Stock-bridge	Tru-ro
Rip-ley	Shep-way	Stock-port	Tues-day
Rip-pon	Sherf-ton	Stock-ton	Tun-bridge
Ro <sup>b</sup> ert	Sher-land	Stokef-ly	Tur-key
Roch-dale	Ship-ton	Stone-henge	Tux-ford
Ro <sup>g</sup> er	Shir-burn	Strat-ford	Vin-cent
Roth-wel	Shore-ham	Strat-ton	Ul-ster
Row-land	Shrop-shire	Stret-ham	Up-fal
Royf-ton	Sid-land	Stur-bridge	Up-ton
Rug-by	Sid-mouth	Suf-folk	Ux-bridge
Rum-ford	Si-mon	Sur-rey	Wake-field
Rum-ney	Skip-ton	Suf-sex	Wal-den
Rum-sey	Slea-ford	Sut-ton	Wal-fal
Ru-then	Smyr-na	Swaf-ham	Walf-ham
Rut-land	Snetf-ham	Swan-fy	Wal-ter
Rye-gate	So <sup>d</sup> om	Swe-den	Wal-tham
Ramp-son	So-dor	Swin-don	Wand-sworth
Rat-fleet	South-am	Swit-zer	Wang-ford
Rand-wich	South-gate	Tam-worth	Wan-tage
Rand-ham	South-wark	Tar-tar	Wap-ping
R <sup>o</sup> voy	South-well	Tave-stock	War-ham
R <sup>o</sup> x-on	South-would	Taun-ton	War-wick
Rarf-dale	Spal-ding	Ter-ring	Wat-ford
Rot-land	Spa <sup>n</sup> ish	Thax-ted	Watch-et
R <sup>o</sup> -by	Spilf-by	Tha <sup>n</sup> et	Wat-ton
R <sup>o</sup> -tle	Spit-head	Thetford	Web-ly
Ram			Welch-

Welch-pool	Wick-ham	Wind-for	Work-fop
Wen-lock	Wick-ware	Win-flow	Wrex-ham
Wel <sup>n</sup> -ton	Wi <sup>n</sup> -gan	Wirk <sup>s</sup> -worth	Wro <sup>th</sup> -ham
Wel <sup>n</sup> -tram	Wigh-ton	Wif-bich	Yar-mouth
Wex-ford	Wig-more	Whit-ney	Ya-rum
Wey-mouth	Wil-ton	Wo-bourn	Yax-ley
Whit-by	Wilt-shire	Wol-ler	Yeo-vil
Whit-church	Winch-comb	Wood-stock	York-shire
Wick-liff	Wind-ham	Wool-wich	Ze-nith

## TABLE II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

A-Men	Dundee	Le-on	Orange
Ar-gyle	Dun-freis	Le-vant	Of-tend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-rain	Pall-mal
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hol-stein	Men-teith	Pen-lane
Car-lisle	Ja <sup>n</sup> -pan	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Caf-tile	Ju-ly	Mon-trofs	Stock-hol
Dun-bar	Land-skroon	Namur	Tangier
Dun-blane	La-ton	Na-varre	Ver-saille

## TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

A <sup>n</sup> -bi-gail	Ald-bo <sup>n</sup> -rough	Al-ka-net
A <sup>n</sup> -bing-ton	Al-den-bergh	Al-tring-ham
A-bra-ham	Al-der-stoke	Am-ber-ley
Ab-fa-lom	Al-der-nay	Am-bu-ry
A <sup>n</sup> -fri-ca	Al-fre-ton	A <sup>n</sup> -merf-ham
Al-co-ran	A <sup>n</sup> -li-cant	A-mer-ton

An-

An-ca"ster	Bi-ce"ster	Chi"che"ster
An-do-ver	Bi"glef-wade	Chi-ding-ford
An-gle-sea	Bil-def-ton	Chil-ling-ham
An-tho-ny	Bil-ling-ford	Chip-pen-ham
An-ti-christ	Bil-ling-ham	Chol-mond-ley
An-ti-och	Bil-ling-hurst	Chri"ten-dom
Ap-ple-by	Bil-lingf-gate	Chri"ti-an
Ap-ple-dore	Bir-ming-ham	Chri"to-pher
Ar-ling-ton	Bol-so-ver	Chry"so"stom
A"run-dale	Bo-den-ham	Cla"ren-don
A-fi-a	Bof-bu"ry	Cli"the-roe
Af-fin-shire	Bra-ken-hill	Coc-ker-mouth
A"therf-ton	Bra-sing-ton	Col-che"ster
At-tle-bridge	Bridge-wa-ter	Cold-ing-ham
Aul-ce"ster	Brid-ling-ton	Com-ber-ton
Au-ften-field	Bright-helm-stone	Con"gle-ton
Au-ftri-a	Bro-ken-hurst	Co"ning-ton
Ax-min-ster	Buck-ing-ham	Co"ni"ston
Aylef-bu"ry	Bul-ling-brook	Con-stantine
Ba"by-lon	Bun-ting-ford	Cor-do-van
Ba-den-och	Bur-row-bridge	Cor-fi-ca
Ban-bu"ry	By-be-ry	Co-ven-try
Bar-na-bas	Ca"mel-ford	Cre-di-ton
Barn-sta-ble	Can-dle-mas	Croc-ker-hill
Bay-bo"rough	Can-ti-cles	Cul-li-ton
Bea"conf-field	Car-bu-ry	Cum-ber-land
Beck-ing-ham	Car-di-gan	Cun"ing-ham
Be"di-ford	Car-hamp-ton	Da"ni-el
Beel-ze-bub	Car-ling-ford	Dar-ling-ton
Bel-ting-ham	Ca"tha-rine	Da-ven-try
Be-mi"ster	Che"ling-ton	De"ben-ham
Ben-ja-min	Chel-ten-ham	De"bo-rah
Berk-ham-sted	Cherl-bu"ry	Ded-ding-ton
Be"ver-ly	Che"ster-field	De"ve-ril
		De"von-

De <sup>u</sup> von-shire	Ford-ing-bridge	Hun <sup>u</sup> ga-ry
Dewf-bo-rough	Fram-ling-ham	Hun <sup>u</sup> ger-ford
Did-mer-ton	Fre <sup>u</sup> de-ric	Hunt-ing-ton
Dis <sup>u</sup> ting-ton	Fre-sing-field	Il-che <sup>u</sup> ster
Don-caf-ter	Frod-ling-ham	Il-mi <sup>u</sup> ster
Dor-che <sup>u</sup> ster	Frome-sel-wood	In-di-a
Dor-laf <sup>u</sup> ton	Ga-bri-el	If-ling-ton
Do <sup>u</sup> ro-thy	Gainf-bo <sup>u</sup> rough	If-ra-el
Dor-set-shire	Gal-lo-way	I <sup>u</sup> ta-ly
Dul-ver-ton	Gal <sup>u</sup> co-ny	I <sup>u</sup> vin-go
Dun-bar-ton	Ge <sup>u</sup> ne-fis	Jef-fe-ry
Dun-gar-van	Ger-ma-ny	Je <sup>u</sup> ri-cho
Dun-ning-ton	Gif-bo <sup>u</sup> rough	Je <sup>u</sup> su-it
Dun-fta-ble	Glou-ce <sup>u</sup> ster	Jo <sup>u</sup> na-than
Ea-sing-would	Got-tin-gen	Jo <sup>u</sup> shu-a
Ecl-cle-shal	Gre <sup>u</sup> go-ry	Kel-li-grave
Ec-cle-ton	Ha <sup>u</sup> gers-ton	Kel-ling-ton
E <sup>u</sup> din-burgh	Hal-li-fax	Ken-che <sup>u</sup> ster
E-gre-mont	Hal-la-ton	Ke <sup>u</sup> nel-worth
E <sup>u</sup> ver-shot	Ha <sup>u</sup> mer-ton	Ken-sing-ton
Ex-e-ter	Ha <sup>u</sup> mil-ton	Ket-ter-ing
Ex-o-dus	Han-o-ver	Kir-ming-ton
Fa-ken-ham	Har-bo <sup>u</sup> rough	Knaref-bo <sup>u</sup> rough
Fal-ken-burgh	Har-ring-ton	La-den-burgh
Farn-bo-rough	Ha-sle-mere	Lan-bi <sup>u</sup> ster
Far-ring-don	Ha-sling-den	Lan-ca <sup>u</sup> ster
Fer-ming-ham	Ha <sup>u</sup> ther-ly	Lan-go-ver
Fer-ry-bridge	Ha <sup>u</sup> ver-ford	La-ven-ham
Fer-ry-hill	Ha-ve-ril	La <sup>u</sup> ving-ton
Fe <sup>u</sup> vers-ham	Ha-ver-ing	Led-bu <sup>u</sup> ry
Finf-bu <sup>u</sup> ry	He <sup>u</sup> re-ford	Lei-ce <sup>u</sup> ster
Flam-bo-rough	Hilf-bo <sup>u</sup> rough	Le-ming-ton
Flo <sup>u</sup> ri-da	Hol-den-by	Leo <sup>u</sup> min-ster
Fo-king-ham	Ho-ni-ton	Lan-ca-shire



Le-ver-pool	Ock-ing-ham	Shrewf-bu"ry
Low-bo"rough	O-di-ham	Si"ci-ly
Luck-ing-ton	O"li-ver	Si"me-on
Lut-ter-worth	Om-berf-ley	Sit-ting-born
Ly"di-a	O-ver-ton	Sit-ting-ham
Mac-clef-field	O"ving-ham	So"lo-mon
Mag-da-len	Pad-ding-ton	So"mer-set
Malmf-bu"ry	Pe-terf-field	So"mer-ton
Man-che-ster	Pe"ther-ton	Spa"ni-ard
Man-ning-tree	Pick-er-ing	Ste-ven-edge
Mar-ga-ret	Pock-ling-ton	Strath-na-vern
Marl-bo"rough	Por-tu-gal	Stur-min-ster
Mar-ma-duke	Pruf-fi-a	Sud-bu"ry
Ma-ry-land	Puc-ker-idge	Sud-min-ster
Men-dlef-ham	Queen-bo"rough	Sun-der-land
Mex-i-co	Ra-ven-glas	Su"ther-land
Mi-cha-el	Ren-dlef-ham	Swit-zer-land
Mic-kle-ton	Rick-mans-worth	Sy"ri-a
Mid-dle-burgh	Rif-bo"rough	Ta"bi-tha
Mid-dle-sex	Ro"che"ster	Tad-ca"ster
Mid-dle-ham	Rock-ing-ham	Tan-ger-mund
Mid-dle-ton	Ro"co-mon	Ten-bu"ry
Mid-dle-wich	Rot-ter-dam	Ten-ter-den
Mid-summer	Ro"ther-ham	Tewkes-bu"ry
Mod-bu"ry	Ro"ther-hithe	Thong-ca"ster
Mu"fco-vy	Ruf-fi-a	Thorn-bu"ry
Ne"ther-lands	Sa"mu-el	Til-bu"ry
New-bu"ry	Sa"turday	Ti"mo-thy
New-en-den	Scar-bo"rough	Ti"ver-ton
Ni"cho-las	Sed-bu"ry	Tor-ring-ton
Nor-man-dy	Se"ra-phim	Tow-che"ster
Not-ting-ham	Se"ther-ton	Tri"ni-ty
Na-ho"met	Se'ven-oak	Tud-bu"ry
Na"la-ga	Shafts-bu"ry	Tud-ding-ton
	H	Tu"fca-

Tu <sup>"</sup> scayny	Wat-ling-ton	Whit-sun-tide
Va <sup>"</sup> len-tine	Wed-nef-day	Wil-li-am
Ul-ver-ston	Wel-ling-ton	Wim-ble-ton
Up-ping-ham	Wen-do-ver	Win-caun-ton
Wal-ling-ford	West-bu <sup>"</sup> ry	Win-chel-sea
Wal-sing-ham	West-min-ster	Win-che <sup>"</sup> ster
Walt-ham-stow	West-mor-land	Wor-ce <sup>"</sup> ster
War-min-ster	We <sup>"</sup> ther-by	Za <sup>"</sup> bu-lon
War-ring-ton	Whit-sta-ble	Za-cha-ry
Wa-ter-ford	Whit-sun-day	Zo-di-ac

## T A B L E II.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

<b>A</b> -Lep-po	Cy-re-ne	Gi <sup>"</sup> bral-tar
An-ti-gua	Da-mas <sup>"</sup> cus	Go-li-ah
Arch-an-gel	Da-ri-us	Go-mor-rah
Au-gus <sup>"</sup> tine	De-cem-ber	Gra-na-da
Au-gus <sup>"</sup> tus	De-vi-zes	Ha-bak-kuk
Ba-ha-ma	Drog-he-da	Ho-san-na
Bar-ba-does	Dun-gan-non	Ho-se-a
Ber-mu-das	Du-raz-zo	Ja-mai-ca
Bis-sex-tile	Di-a-na	Je-ho-vah
Ca-na-da	E-clip-tic	Jo-si-ah
Ca-na-ry	E-li-as	Ju-de-a
Car-mar-then	E-qua-tor	La-do-ga
Car-nar-von	Eu-phra-tes	Lan-be-der
Church Stretton	Fa-ler-nus	Le-pan-to
Co-lump-ton	Fer-ra-ra	Li-pa-ri
Comb-Mar-tin	Fo-ren-za	Ma-co-co
Cre-mo-na	For-mo-sa	Ma-dei-ra
Crick-how-el	Ge <sup>"</sup> ne-va	Ma-jor-ca

Ma-la

Ma-lac-ca	Phi-le-mon	Su-ma-tra
Mo-roc-co	Phi-lip-pi	Su-san-na
Mat-thi-as	Port-roy-al	Syl-ve"ster
Mef-fi-ah	Pri"scil-la	Ta-ran-to
Mo-de-na	Pul-he-ly	Ter-tul-lus
New-ca"stle	Ra-ven-na	Tir-con-nel
New-ha-ven	Re-be"kah	To-bi-as
New-mar-ke	Sa-ler-no	To-le-do
North-amp-ton	Sa-lo-na	Ve-ro-na
North-cur-ry	Sa-rep-ta	Vi-en-na
No-ven-ber	Sa-vo-na	Vul-ca-no
Oc-to-ber	Sep-tem-ber	West-che"ster
Oke-hamp-ton	So-phi-a	White-ha-ven
Pa-ler-mo	South-amp-ton	Zac-che-us

## TABLE III.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the last Syllable.*

A"Ber-deen	Ca-rol-stadt	Lan-gue-doc
Al-be-marle	Char-le-ville	Mit-den-hall
Am-ster-dam	Char-le-rop	Mount-se-rat
A"nan-dale	Ea-ston-ness	Mount-se-ress
Ba-fin-stoke	El-fi-neur	Na-za-rine
Bo"nin-gale	Fon-ta-nelle	Of-we"stree
Bud-def-dale	Hart-le-pool	Pam-pe-lune
Ca-ra-van	In-ver-ness	Scan-de-roon

## Proper Names of Four Syllables.

## TABLE I.

Note, *The Accent of the following Words is on the first Syllable.*

A	D-der-bu"ry	Am-bref-bu"ry	Da-rif-bu"ry
A	lex-ander	At-tle"bo-rough	Fe"bru-a-ry
Al-l	mond-bu"ry	Can-ter-bu"ry	Fo"ther-ing-hay
		H 2.	Gla"sten-

Gla"sten-bu"ry	Ja"ni-za-ry	Mi"cha-el-mas
Hi-e-rar-chy	Ja"nu-a-ry	Pe-ter-bo"rough
Is-ra-el-ite	Ke-der-min-ster	Sa"lif-bu"ry

## TABLE II.

*Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the second Syllable.*

<b>A</b> -Cha-i-a	E-gyp-ti-an	Na-tha"ni-el
A-me-li-a	E-li-za-beth	Ni-lo"me-ter
A-me"ri-ca	E-pi"pha-ny	North-al-ler-ton
A-po"cry-pha	E-sa-i-as	Pa-la"ti-nate
A-ra-bi-a	Eu-ro-pe-an	Pam-phy"li-a
Ar-me-ni-a	E-ze-ki-el	Pe-ne"lo-pe
Af-phal-ti-tes	Ga-la-ti-a	Pla-cen-ti-a
Af-sy"ri-a	Ga"li"ci-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
Bar-ba-di-an	Gal-li"po-li	Sa-ma"ri-tan
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ga-ma-li-el	Sar-di"ni-a
Bar-tho"lo-mew	Ge-or-gi-a	Scla-vo-ni-a
Bil-le"ri-cay	Ho-ra-ti-o	Se-baf"ti-an
Bi"thi"ni-a	Ig-na-ti-us	Si-le-fi-a
Bo-he-mi-a	I-ta"li-an	Tar-ta-ri-an
Caf-fre-ri-a	Je-ru-sa-lem	The-o"do-lite
Ca"la-bri-a	Le-vi"ti-cus	The-o"phi-lus
Ca-per-na-um	Lieu-te"nan-cy	Ther-mo-me-ter
Ce-fa-re-a	Ma-ho"me-tan	Thes-sa-li-a
Ce-li"ci-a	Mi-ran-du-la	Ti-be-ri-as
Co-los-fi-ans	Mol-da-vi-a	Ve-ne-ti-an
Co-per-ni-cus	Mont-go"me-ry	Ve-su-vi-us
Co-rin-thi-an	Mont-pel-li-er	Vir-gi-ni-a
Cor-ne-li-us	Mo-ra-vi-a	U-tox-e-ter
Dal-ma-ti-a	Mo-sa-i-cal	West-pha-lia

## TABLE III.

Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.

A-Ber-con-vey	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ni"co-de-mus
A"na-bap-tist	Dal-ma-nu-tha	O"ba-di-ah
A"na-ni-as	E-le-a-zer	Pa"le"sti-na
Ba-al-ze-bub	E"ze-ki-as	Phi"lips-Nor-ton
Bar-ce-lo-na	Hal-le-lu-jah	Sa"la-man-ca
Be"ne-dic-tine	Hen-ri-et-ta	Sara-gos-sa
Be"ne-ven-to	He"ze-ki-ah	Shep-ton-Mallet
Cag-li-a-rine	I-sa-bel-la	Sut-ton-co-field
Ca"ro-li-na	Je"re-mi-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
He-tel-hamp-ton	Je-ro-bo-am	Tra-co-ni-tis
Chip-ping-Nor-ton	Laz-za-ret-to	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Chip-ping-on-gar	Ma-da-gar-scar	Wor-ton-Baf-fet
Ci-ren-ce"ster	Mar-ga-rit-ta	Ze"cha-ri"ah
Com-po-stel-la	Ne-he-mi-ah	Ze"de-ki-ah

Note, The Accent is on the last Syllable.

Bar-ce-lo-nette	Or-le-a-nois	Phi"lip-pe-ville
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## Proper Names of Five Syllables.

## TABLE I.

Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the third Syllable.

A"Lex-an-dri-a	Ce"pha-lo-ni-a
"na-to-li-a	Cle-burg-Mor-ti-mer
n-da-lu-zi-a	Deu-te-ro"no-my
-pol-lo-ni-a	Di-o-ny"fi-us
ap-pa-do-fi-a	E-qui-noc-ti-al
a"ta-lo-ni-a	E-thi-o-pi-a



He-li-o''po-lis  
 Hi-e-ra''po-lis  
 Li''thu-a-ni-a  
 Ly-ca-o-ni-a  
 Ma''ce-do-ni-a  
 Ma-ge la''ni-ca  
 Max-i-mi''li-an  
 Me-tro-po''li-tan'  
 Ne-bu-za''ra-dan

Ni-co-me-di-a  
 Phi-la-del-phi-a  
 Sa-mo-thra-ci-a  
 Scan-di-na-vi-a  
 Sex-a-ge''fi-ma  
 The-o-do-fi-us  
 Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans  
 Tran-syl-va-ni-a  
 U-ni-ver-si-ty

## T A B L E II.

*Note, The Accent of the following Words is on the fourth Syllable.*

<b>A</b> -Ber-ga-ven-ny	E''stre''me-du-ra
A-ha-su-e-rus	Hi''spa''ni-o-la
A''lex-an-dret-ta	La-o-di-ce-a
A''ri-ma-the-a	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Con-stanti-no-ple	Pe-lo-pon-ne-sus
E''pa-phro-di-tus	Stur-min-ster-New-to
Ec-cle-fi-a''fi-tes	Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca

## T A B L E III.

*Proper Names of Six Syllables.*

*Note, The Accent is on the fourth Syllable.*

<b>A</b> Bel-beth-ma-a-cal	Hi''sto-ri-o-gra-phy
Be-ro-dach-ba''la-dan	Me''di-ter-ra''ne-an
Ec-cle-fi-a''fi-ens	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a

*A New GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue.*

P A R T II.

*A Table of Words, the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.*

<i>AIL</i> , to be troubled	<i>Bare</i> , naked
<i>Ale</i> , Malt Liquor	<i>Bear</i> , a Beast
<i>Air</i> , one of the Elements	<i>Base</i> , in Music
<i>Are</i> , they are	<i>Base</i> , vile
<i>Heir</i> , to an Estate	<i>Baiz</i> , Cloth so called
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Bays</i> , Bay-Trees
<i>Awl</i> , to bore Holes	<i>Beer</i> , to drink
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Bier</i> , to carry the Dead
<i>Aloud</i> , with a Noise	<i>Bean</i> , Pulse
<i>Altar</i> , for Sacrifice	<i>Been</i> , was at a Place
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Beat</i> , to strike
<i>An</i> , a Particle	<i>Beet</i> , an Herb
<i>Ann</i> , a Woman's Name	<i>Bettee</i> , a pint of flask wine
<i>Ant</i> , a Pismire	<i>Betty</i> , Elizabeth
<i>Aunt</i> , Uncle's Wife	<i>Berry</i> , a small Fruit
<i>Aray</i> , good order	<i>Bury</i> , to lay in the Grave
<i>Array</i> , to clothe	<i>Bile</i> , a Swelling
<i>Assent</i> , an Agreement	<i>Boil</i> , as Water on the Fire
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Blew</i> , did blow as the Wind
<i>Augur</i> , a Soothsayer	<i>Blue</i> , a Colour
<i>Auger</i> , for Carpenters	<i>Blight</i> , a Blast
<i>Bail</i> , a Surety for Debt	<i>Blite</i> , a Flower
<i>Bale</i> , of Cloth or Silk	<i>Board</i> , a Plank
<i>Bald</i> , without Hair	<i>Bor'd</i> , made a Hole
<i>Bawl'd</i> , cry'd aloud	<i>Boar</i> , a Beast
<i>Ball</i> , a round Substance	<i>Boor</i> , a Country Fellow
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry aloud	<i>Bore</i> , to make a Hole
<i>Barbara</i> , a Woman's Name	<i>Bold</i> , confident
<i>Barbary</i> , a Country	<i>Bowl'd</i> , did bowl
<i>Barberry</i> , a Fruit	<i>Bolt</i> ,

*Boat*, for a Door  
*Boult*, Meal  
*Bow*, to bend  
*Bough*, a Branch  
*Boy*, a Lad  
*Buoy*, to bear up  
*Bow*, to shoot with  
*Beau*, a fine Gentlemen  
*Brake*, an Herb  
*Break*, to part asunder  
*Bread*, to eat  
*Bred*, brought up  
*Breaches*, broken Places  
*Breeches*, to wear  
*Burrow*, for Rabbits  
*Borough*, a Corporation  
*By*, near  
*Buy*, for Money  
*Brews*, breweth  
*Bruise*, to break  
*But*, a Particle  
*Butt*, two Hogheads  
*Cain*, Abel's Brother  
*Cane*, a Shrub  
*Calais*, in France  
*Chalice*, a Cup  
*Call*, to cry out  
*Cawl*, for a Perriwig  
*Calendar*, an account of time  
*Calender*, to smooth Cloth  
*Can*, to be able  
*Cann*, to drink out of  
*Cannon*, a Gun  
*Canon*, a Rule  
*Capital*, chief  
*Capitol*, a Tower in Rome  
*Canvas*, coarse Cloth  
*Canvass*, to examine

*Card*, to play with  
*Chard*, to dress Wood  
*Cart*, to carry Things in  
*Chart*, a Description of a Place  
*Cashier*, a Cash-keeper  
*Cashire*, to disband  
*Cell*, a Hut  
*Sell*, to dispose of  
*Cellar*, the lowest room  
*Seller*, that selleth  
*Censer*, for Incense  
*Censor*, a Reformer  
*Cession*, a Resigning  
*Session*, Affizes  
*Chair*, to sit in  
*Chare*, a Job of Work  
*Choler*, Rage  
*Collar*, for the Neck  
*Collar*, Beef and Brawn  
*Chieling*, of a Room  
*Sealing*, setting of a seal  
*Cion*, a young Sprig  
*Sion*, a Mountain so called  
*Chronical*, of long continuance  
*Chronicle*, an History  
*Clark*, a Book-keeper  
*Clerk*, a Clergyman  
*Clause*, of a Sentence  
*Claws*, of a Bird or Beast  
*Climb*, to get up in a Tree  
*Clime*, in Geography  
*Close*, to shut up  
*Clothes*, Garments  
*Coat*, a Garment  
*Cote*, a Cottage  
*Coarse*, Homely  
*Course*, Order

Compliment

Complement, the Remainder  
 Compliment, to speak obliging  
 Concert, of Music  
 Consort, wife of a Sovereign  
 Cousin, Relation  
 Cozen, to cheat  
 Council, an Assembly  
 Counsell, to advise  
 Cruise, to sail up and down  
 Cruse, a little Vessel  
 Current, a running Stream  
 Currant, a fruit  
 Curier, a Messenger  
 Currier, a dresser of leather  
 Creek, of the Sea  
 Creak, to make a noise  
 Crewel, Worsted  
 Cruel, fierce  
 Dane, a Man of Denmark  
 Deign, to vouchsafe  
 Dam, to stop Water  
 Damn, to condemn  
 Day, 24 Hours  
 Dey, a magistrate in Barbary  
 Dear, of great Value  
 Deer, in a Park  
 Dew, from Heaven  
 Due, a Debt  
 Do, to act  
 Die, to decease  
 Dye, to stain Cloth  
 Dire, dreadful  
 Dyer, a Stainer of Cloth  
 Disease, a Sickness  
 Disseize, to dispossess  
 Doe, a Female Deer  
 Dough, Paste or Leaven  
 Done, acted  
 Dye, a Colour.

Drudge, a Flour-box  
 Drudge, a Slave  
 Earing, the time of harvest  
 Ear-ring, a ring for the ear  
 Eaten, devoured  
 Eaton, a Town's Name  
 Er, the Son of Judah  
 Err, to mistake  
 Fane, a Weather-cock  
 Fain, desirous  
 Feign, to dissemble  
 Faint, weary  
 Feint, a false March  
 Fair, comely  
 Fare, a customary Duty  
 Fellow, a Whitlow  
 Felon, a Criminal  
 File, of Metal  
 Foil, to overcome  
 Fir, Wood  
 Furr, Skin  
 Flea, an Insect  
 Flee, to run  
 Flew, did fly  
 Flue, soft Hair of a Rabbit  
 Flour, for Bread  
 Flower, of the Field  
 Forth, abroad  
 Fourth, in number  
 Foul, nasty  
 Fowl, a Bird  
 Frays, Quarrels  
 Froise, fried Meat  
 Gall, bitter Substance  
 Gaul, a Frenchman  
 Gargil, a Distemper in  
 Geese  
 Gargle, to wash the Mouth  
 Gilt,

Gilt, with Gold  
 Guilt, Sin  
 Glair, the White of an Egg  
 Glare, to dazzle  
 Grate, for Coals  
 Great, large  
 Grater, for the Nutmeg  
 Greater, larger  
 Grays, a Town's Name  
 Graze, to eat Grass  
 Grease, nasty Fat  
 Greece, a Country  
 Groan, to sigh  
 Grown, increased  
 Hail, to salute  
 Hale, to draw along  
 Hart, a Beast  
 Heart, the Seat of Life  
 Hare, in the Fields  
 Hair, of the Head  
 Here, in this Place  
 Hear, to hearken  
 Hew, to cut  
 Hue, Colour  
 Hugh, a Man's Name  
 High, lofty  
 Hoy, a Ship  
 Him, that Man  
 Hymn, a sacred Song  
 Hire, Wages  
 Higher, more high  
 Hoar, Frost  
 Whore, a lewd Woman  
 Hole, hollownefs  
 Whole, perfect  
 Hoop, for a Tub  
 Whoop, to cry out

Hough, to ham-string  
 Huff, to swagger  
 I, myself  
 Eye, to see with  
 I'll, I will  
 Ile, the Side of a Church  
 Isle, an Island  
 Oil, of Olives  
 In, within  
 Inn, for Travellers  
 Indict, to prosecute  
 Indite, to compose  
 Kill, to murder  
 Kiln, for Bricks  
 Knave, a dishonest Man  
 Nave, of a Wheel  
 Knight, by Honour  
 Night, the Evening  
 Know, to be acquainted  
 No, not so  
 Knew, did know  
 New, not old or used  
 Known, discovered  
 None, neither  
 Knows, he knoweth  
 Nose, of the Face  
 Lade, to carry Water  
 Laid, placed  
 Lain, did lie  
 Lane, a narrow Passage  
 Leak, to let in Water  
 Leek, a Pot Herb  
 Lees, Dregs of Wine  
 Leese, to lose  
 Lessen, to make less  
 Lesson, a Reading  
 Lier, in wait  
 Liar or Lyar, a teller of lies  
 Lyre, a musical Instrument



*Limb*, a Member  
*Limn*, to paint  
*Line*, length  
*Loin*, of veal  
*Lineament*, the Proportion  
 of the Face  
*Liniment*, a Medicine  
*Led*, did lead  
*Lead*, Metal  
*Lie*, to lie along  
*Lye*, a falsity  
*Lo*, behold  
*Low*, humble  
*Made*, finished  
*Maid*, a Virgin  
*Main*, the chief Thing  
*Mane*, of an Horse  
*Male*, the He  
*Mail*, Armour  
*Mall*, a wooden Hammer  
*Mawl*, to beat  
*Manner*, Custom  
*Manor*, a Lordship  
*Marten*, a Bird  
*Martin*, a Man's Name  
*Mean*, a low Value  
*Mein*, Behaviour  
*Meat*, to eat  
*Meet*, together  
*Mete*, to measure  
*Metal*, Gold, Silver, &c.  
*Mettle*, Briskness  
*Mews*, for Hawks  
*Muse*, to meditate  
*Mite*, an insect  
*Might*, Strength  
*Moan*, to lament  
*Mown*, cut down

*Moat*, a Ditch  
*Mote*, in the eye  
*More*, in Quantity  
*Mower*, that moweth  
*Mortar*, to pound in  
*Morter*, made of Lime  
*Naught*, bad  
*Nought*, nothing  
*Nay*, Not  
*Neigh*, as a Horse  
*News*, Tidings  
*Noose*, a Knot  
*Not*, denying  
*Knot*, to unite  
*Oar*, of a Boat  
*O'er*, over  
*Ore*, of Metal  
*Of*, belonging to  
*Off*, at a distance  
*Oh*! Alas  
*Owe*, to be indebted  
*One*, in Number  
*Won*, did Win  
*Our*, of us  
*Hour*, sixty Minutes  
*Palate*, of the Mouth  
*Pallet*, a little bed  
*Pale*, Colour  
*Pail*, a vessel  
*Pall*, a Funeral Cloth  
*Paul*, a Man's Name  
*Pain*, Torment  
*Pane*, a Square of Glass  
*Peal*, upon the Bells  
*Peel*, the Outside

*Pur*,

*Pear*, Fruit  
*Pair*, a Couple  
*Rare*, to cut off  
*Peer*, a Lord  
*Pier*, a large Glass  
*Peter*, a Man's Name  
*Petre*, Salt  
*Pint*, half a Quart  
*Point*, a Stop  
*Place*, of abode  
*Plaice*, a Fish  
*Plain*, even  
*Plane*, to make smooth  
*Plate*, a flat Piece of Metal  
*Plait*, Fold in a Garment  
*Pleas*, Courts of Law  
*Please*, to content  
*Plough*, the Instrument  
*Plow*, to make a Furrow  
*Pore*, of the Skin  
*Pour*, as Water  
*Practice*, Exercise  
*Practise*, to exercise  
*Pray*, to beseech  
*Prey*, a Booty  
*Praise*, Commendation  
*Prays*, he prayeth  
*Principal*, chief  
*Principle*, the first Rule  
*Profit*, Advantage  
*Prophet*, a Foreteller  
*Queen*, a nasty Slut  
*Queen*, a King's Wife  
*Quire*, of Paper  
*Choir*, of Singers  
*Rag*, a Tatter  
*Wrag*, a sort of Stone

*Rain*, Water  
*Reign*, rule as a King  
*Rein*, a Bridle  
*Raise*, to set up  
 *Rays*, Sun-beams  
*Race*, to run  
*Rase*, to demolish  
*Red*, a Colour  
*Read*, did read  
*Reddish*, somewhat red  
*Raddish*, a Root  
*Reed*, a Shrub  
*Read*, in a Book  
*Rere*, the back Part  
*Rear*, to erect  
*Rest*, Ease  
*Wrest*, to force  
*Retch*, to vomit  
*Wretch*, an unhappy Man  
*Rhyme*, in verse  
*Rime*, a freezing Mist  
*Rial*, a foreign Coin  
*Royal*, princely  
*Rice*, Corn  
*Rise*, Advancement  
*Rile*, Corn  
*Wry*, crooked  
*Ring*, the Bells  
*Wring*, the Hands  
*Rite*, a Ceremony  
*Right*, just and true  
*Wright*, a Workman  
*Write*, with a Pen  
*Rode*, did ride  
*Road*, the Highway  
*Row'd*, did row  
*Roe*, a Kind of Deer  
*Row*, a Rank

ood, fourth Part of an Acre  
 ude, impudent  
 ome, a City  
 oom, Part of an House  
 heum, Spittle  
 ote, by Heart  
 rote, did write  
 ough, not smooth  
 uff, a Neckcloth  
 ail, of a Ship  
 ale, Selling  
 alary, Wages  
 alery, an Herb  
 illy, an Island  
 illy, Foolish  
 over, that saveth  
 or, Taste or Smell  
 eivour, Jesus Christ  
 ene, of a Stage  
 en, beheld  
 as, great Waters  
 es, teeth  
 ize, to lay hold of  
 a, a great Water  
 e, behold  
 ar, to burn  
 er, a Prophet  
 ut, order'd away  
 ent, Smell  
 ighior, Lord  
 enior, elder  
 ear, a Prop  
 ore, the Sea Coast  
 ewn, did shew  
 bone, did shine  
 te, Situation  
 te, to summon  
 Roa ght, seeing

Sink, to go down  
 Cinque, five  
 Sloe, Fruit  
 Slow, tardy  
 So, thus  
 Sow, the Seed  
 Sew, with a Needle  
 Soal, of the Shoe  
 Sole, a Fish  
 Some, a Part  
 Sum, the whole  
 Son, a Man-child  
 Sun, the Heavenly Light  
 Sore, an Ulcer  
 Soar, to mount upwards  
 Stare, to look earnestly  
 Stair, a Step  
 Stains, Spots  
 Stanes, the Name of a Place  
 Starling, a Bird  
 Sterling, English Money  
 Steal, to rob  
 Steel, Metal  
 Stear, a young Bullock  
 Steer, to guide a Ship  
 Stile, for a Passage  
 Style, for Writing  
 Straight, not crooked  
 Strait, narrow  
 Succour, Help  
 Sucker, a young Twig  
 Subtle, cunning  
 Suttle, weight  
 Tacks, small Nails  
 Tax, a Rate  
 Tail, the End  
 Tale, a Story

*Tare*, Weight allow'd  
*Tear*, to rent in Pieces  
*Team*, of Horses  
*Teem*, to go with Young  
*Threw*, did throw  
*Through*, quite through  
*Their*, of them  
*There*, in that Place  
*Throne*, a Seat of State  
*Thrown*, cast  
*The*, a Particle  
*Thee*, yourself  
*Time*, when  
*Thyme*, an Herb  
*To*, unto  
*Too*, likewise  
*Two*, a Couple  
*Toe*, of the Foot  
*Tow*, to draw along  
*Told*, as a Tale  
*Toll'd*, as a Bell  
*Tour*, a Journey  
*Tower*, a fortified Place  
*Tray*, a Butcher's Tray  
*Trey*, the Number 3  
*Vale*, a Valley  
*Veil*, a Covering  
*Vain*, useless  
*Vane*, to shew the Wind  
*Vein*, of the Blood  
*Vice*, ill Habit  
*Vise*, a Screw  
*Undo*, to take to Pieces  
*Undue*, not due  
*Wade*, to go in the Water  
*Weigh'd*, in the Balance  
*Wait*, to expect

*Weight*, for the Scales  
*Wale*, the Mark of a Whale  
*Whale*, a Sea Fish  
*Ware*, Merchandise  
*Wear*, to put on Cloaths  
*Were*, was  
*Where*, at what Place  
*Waste*, to spend  
*Waist*, the Middle  
*Way*, to walk in  
*Weigh*, to poize  
*Wey*, Forty Bushels  
*Whey*, Milk and Rennet  
*Weal*, Good  
*Veal*, Calf's Flesh  
*Wheale*, a Pimple  
*Wheel*, of a Cart  
*Weak*, not strong  
*Week*, seven Days  
*Weather*, Disposition of the Air  
*Whether*, which of the Two  
*White*, Colour  
*Wight*, an Island  
*Wither*, to decay  
*Whither*, to what Place  
*Vile*, base  
*Wile*, a Trick  
*While*, in the mean Time  
*Wood*, of Trees  
*Wou'd*, was willing  
*Wrath*, Anger  
*Wroth*, to be angry  
*Ye*, yourselves  
*Yea*, yes  
*Yew*, a Tree  
*You*, yourself  
*Ewe*, a Sheep

A NEW GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue.

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PART III.

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A Practical *English* GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Q. *WHAT* is Grammar?

A. Grammar is the Science of Letters, or the Art of Writing and speaking properly and syntactically.

Q. *What* do you mean by English Grammar?

A. The Art of Writing and speaking the *English Tongue* properly and syntactically.

Q. *How* is Grammar divided?

A. Grammar is divided into Four Parts; *Orthography*, *Profody*, *Analogy*, and *Syntax*.

Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

Q. *What* is Orthography?

A. Orthography teacheth the true Characters and Power of the Letters, and the proper Division of *Syllables*, *Words*, and *Sentences*.

Of LETTERS.

Q. *What* is a Letter?

A. A Letter is a significant Mark or Note, of which *Syllables* are compounded.

Q. *How many* English Letters are there?

A. Six and Twenty.

Q. *Which* be they?

A. They are these following, with their Powers and Names,



Letters.	Their Names and Powers or Sounds.
A or a	A long (ā) as in <i>Capē</i> : short (ă) as in <i>Cap</i>
B b	Bee (broad â) as in <i>halt</i>
C c	Cee
D d	Dee
E e	E long (ē) as in <i>mete</i> : short (ĕ) as in <i>met</i> §
F f	Eff
G g	Gee
H h	Ayich
I i	I long (ī) as in <i>time</i> : short (ĭ) as in <i>tin</i>
K k	Ka
J j	Ja
L l	Ell
M m	Em
N n	En
O o	O long (ō) as in <i>note</i> : short (ŏ) as in <i>not</i>
P p	Pee
Q q	Cu
R r	Arr
S s	Efs
T t	Tee
V v	Vee
U u	Yu long (ū) as in <i>tune</i> : short (ŭ) as in <i>Tun</i>
W w	Double yu
X x	Eks
Y y	Wi long (ȳ) as in <i>my</i> : short (ÿ) as in <i>Egypt</i>
Z z	Zed

§ Note, When e is not sounded at the End of a Word, it is called e final: which sometimes serves to lengthen the sound of the foregoing Vowel; as in *save*: and sometimes is Redundant as in *give*.

Q. Do these Letters always keep their own natural Sound?

A. No.

Q. What Letters are those which do not always keep their own natural Sound?

A. They are *b, c, f, g, i, l, e, o, s, t, u, x, y*; and double Letters, *ch, gh, and ph*.

Q. Give me an Example of each,

A. 1. B is sounded like *t*, in *Subtle*,

2. C before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, is always sounded like *k* as in *Cat, Cord, Cup, Cloth, Cramp*: but before *e, i*, and *y*, is always sounded like *s*; as in *Collar, Civil, Cypress*: It is also sounded like *s*, in *Muscle*; and in Words derived from the French, having *h* after it; as in *Machine*.

3. E

3. *E* is sounded like *ā*, in *there*, *where*; and like *ū* in *her*.
  4. *F* is sounded like *v*, in *of*.
  5. *G* before *e* and *i* in some Words, and almost always before *y*, is sounded like *j*; as in *Gentlemen*, *Giant*, *Egyptian*.
  6. *I* in Words derived from the *French*, sounds like *ee*; as in *Machine*: it also sounds like *ū*; as in *Bird*, *third*, &c.
  7. *L* is sounded like *m* in *Salmon*.
  8. *O* is sounded like *ā* in *Alloy*; like *ě* in *Women*; and like *in* *Worm*.
  9. *S* is frequently sounded like *z*; as in *present*, *presume*.
  10. *T* is sounded like *s* in *Whistle*, *Thistle*. *Ti* before a Vowel, is sounded like *fi* or *sh*; as in *Nation*: except when *s* goes immediately before it; as *Celestial*: or at the Beginning of a Word as *tied*: or in Derivatives; as *mightier*, *mightiest*, *emptied*.
  11. *U* is sounded like *ě* in *Bury*; and like *ī* in *Business*.
  12. *X* hath no sound of its own; but at the Beginning of Word is always sounded like *z*; as in *Xenophon*; and in the middle and end of Words, like *ks*; as in *Wax*, *Xerxes*.
  13. *Y* at the end of Monosyllables is sounded like *I*; as in *my*; but in the middle of Words of more than one Syllable, is sounded like *i*; as in *Egypt*: and at the end of Words of more than one Syllable, it usually sounds like *e*; as in *many*.
  14. *Cb* is sounded like *qu*, in *Choir*, *Chorister*.
  15. *Gb* sometimes at the End of a Word, and always *pb*, when they come together in the same Syllable, sound like *f*; as *laugh*, *Elephant*, except where *pb* sounds like *v* as in *Stephen*.
- Q. *Where are the Capital Letters to be used, and where the small Letters?*
- A. The *Capitals* are to be used in the Front of *Sentences*, and in the Beginning of *Verses*; of all proper Names of *Persons*, *Places*, *Rivers*, &c. of *Arts* and *Sciences*; of *Dignities*, *Festivals*, and *Games*; and of all Words put for proper Names, or that have any great-*Emphasis* in a Sentence: also after a *Full Stop*, and at the Beginning of a *Quotation*, though not immediately after a *Full Stop*: Likewise whole Words, and sometimes Sentences are written in *Capitals*, and when something is expressed extraordinary great. They are sometimes used in the Titles of *Books*, for Ornament-sake: and always the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, are written in *Capitals*; and in all other Places the *small Letters* must be used.

Q. *When Capital Letters are placed single in a Sentence, what do they stand for?*

I 3

A. Sometimes

*A.* Sometimes they stand for whole Words : as *B.* Bachelor of Arts : *B. D.* Bachelor in Divinity : *D. D.* Doctor in Divinity, or the like ; as you may find more at large at the End of this third Part : Or else they stand for Numbers, and are called *Numeral Letters* ; thus,

I. One	XV. Fifteen	XCII. Ninety-two
II. Two	XVI. Sixteen	C. An Hundred
III. Three	XVII. Seventeen	CC. Two Hundred
IV. or IIII Four	XVIII. Eighteen	CCC. Three Hundred
V. Five	XIX. Nineteen	CCCC. Four Hundred
VI. Six	XX. Twenty	D. Five Hundred
VII. Seven	XXI. Twenty-one	DC. Six Hundred
VIII. Eight	XXX. Thirty	DCC. Seven Hundred
IX. Nine	XL. Forty	DCCC. Eight Hundred
X. Ten	L. Fifty	DCCCC. Nine Hundred
XI. Eleven	LX. Sixty	M. One Thousand
XII. Twelve	LXX. Seventy	MDCCLXXXV One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty
XIII. Thirteen	LXXX. Eighty	
XIV. Fourteen	XC. Ninety	

*Q.* How are the Letters naturally divided ?

*A.* Into Vowels and Consonants.

*Q.* What is a Vowel ?

*A.* A Vowel is a Letter which gives a full and Perfect Sound of itself ; and without which there can be no Syllable.

*Q.* How many Vowels are there in English ?

*A.* There are Six ; *a, e, i, o, u,* and *y*, when it follows a Consonant.

*Q.* What is a Consonant ?

*A.* A Consonant is a Letter, that cannot be sounded without a Vowel ; as *b* without *e* : Therefore all Letters except the Vowels, are Consonants.

#### Of SYLLABLES.

*Q.* What is a Syllable ?

*A.* A Syllable is either one Letter ; as *a* ; or more than one ; as *Man*.

#### Of Spelling or Division of SYLLABLES.

*Q.* How do you divide your Syllables ?

*A.* By taking Words asunder into convenient Parts, in order to shew their true Pronunciation, and original Formation ; which is commonly called *Spelling*.

*Q.* In how many Rules may the Doctrine of Spelling be contained ?

*A.* All Spelling, or Division of Syllables, may be comprehended in Seven general Rules.

R u

R U L E I.

Q. What is the first general Rule for Division of Syllables?

A. A Consonant between two Vowels, goes to the latter Syllable; as *ba-nish*.

Q. What is the first Exception to this Rule?

A. These Consonants *w* and *x*, go to the former Syllable; as, *Flow-er*, *Ex-ile*.

Q. What is the second Exception?

A. Words formed and compounded, must be divided according to the Fifth and Sixth general Rules.

R U L E II.

Q. What is the Second general Rule for Division of Syllables?

A. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are proper to begin a Word, must begin the Syllable together; as, *Clu-ster*.

Q. What Exception have you to this Rule?

A. All such Derivatives, whose Primitives ending in *e* final, drop the *e* in Spelling, have the Consonants in the Middle of the Word parted, though they be proper to begin a Word; as *Hous-hold*.

Note, That *dl*, *tl*, and *kl*, are often used to begin Syllables, though they begin no Words, as *La-dle*, *Tur-tle*, *Wrin-kle*.

R U L E III.

Q. What is the Third General Rule for Division of Syllables?

A. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Word, that are not proper to begin a Word, must be divided; as, *Num-ber*.

Q. What Exception have you to this Rule?

A. Two Consonants in the Middle of a Derivative, tho' they be not proper to begin a Word, must not be divided, as, *Stand-ard*.

R U L E IV.

Q. What is the Fourth general Rule for Division of Syllables?

A. If two Vowels come together, not making a Diphthong, they must be divided; as, *ae* in *Ja-el*; *ao* in *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*; *eo* in *pi-te-ous*; *ia* in *Vi-al*; *io* in *Vi-ol*; *iu* in *di-ur-nal*; *oe* in *Co-ex-ci-on*; *ua* in *u-su-al*; *ue* in *Du-el*; *ui* in *ru-in*, *con-gru-i-ty*; and *uo* in *con-gru-ous*.

Note,



Note, 1. Ua, ue, ui, and uo, become Diphthongs after q; as Quar-rel, Que-sti-on, Qui-et, Quo-ti-ent; likewise ua in persuade, Per-sua-sion, &c.

2. Though eo cannot properly be called a Diphthong, yet these Vowels are not divided in Peo-ple, Leo-pard.

## R U L E V.

*Q. What is the Fifth general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

*A. Let Words formed or derived, be divided according to their Original, or Primitive.*

*Q. What is the Consequence of this Rule?*

*A. These Terminations, -age, -ed, -en, -er, -est, -et, -eth, -ing, -ish, -ous, -ard, -al, -or; ought to go by themselves in Spelling; as, Herb-age, boast-ed, gold-en, know-est, latch-et, bear-eth, bear-er, bear-ing, fool-ish, ru-in-ous, Stand-ard, Mo-nu-ment-al, Ex-act-or.*

*Q. What is the first Exception to this Rule?*

*A. Monosyllables, and Words accented upon the last Syllable, ending in a single Consonant, without a Diphthong foregoing, double their final Consonant when they take any of the formative Endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter Consonant with the Termination: as, Pot-tage, blot-ted, blot-test, blot-teth, blot-ting, blot-ter, rot-ten, Dut-tish, a-bet-tor.*

*Q. What is the second Exception?*

*A. When Words in e final take any of these Terminations, e final is lost even in writing, and then a Consonant may be put to the Termination; as, write, wri-test, writeth, wri-ter, wri-ting.*

Note, 1. Where casting away the e would create any confusion in the Sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the Verb singe, I would write singe-eth, singe-ing, to distinguish it from sing-eth, sing-ing, when the Word happens to be wrote on two different Lines for want of Room. 2. If Words in e final have the last Syllable short, it is a much better Guide to the Ear, to let the Termination go by itself; as, For-giv-ing, for-giv-en, Lov-er, com-ing. 3. Such Primitives as take only y after them, have some of the foregoing Consonants joined to it; as, ear-thy: But after u, w, and x, it must come alone; as, glu-y, saw-y, Dox-y.



RULE VI.

*Q. What is the Sixth general Rule for Division of Syllables?*

*A. Let compound Words be reduced into their primitive Parts.*

*Q. What is the First Consequence of this Rule?*

*A. A Preposition; as, ad-, in-, un-, sub-, per-, dis-, re-, pre-, must be pronounced by itself: as, ad-e-quate, in-i-qui-ty, un-e-qual, Sub-urbs, per-ad-ven-ture, dis-u-nite, re-pro-bate, pre-vi-ous. Yet we say pe-ruse, instead of per-use.*

*Q. What is the Second Consequence of this Rule?*

*A. Beth will be the first Syllable in Beth-a-ny, Beth-el, Beth-a-ba-ra, Beth-es-da, &c.*

*Q. What is the Third Consequence of this Rule?*

*A. The Termination bam will go by itself, at the End of proper Names: as, Chat-ham, Fe-vers-ham, Buck-ing-ham, Els-ham: except South-am and Wro-tham.*

RULE VII.

*Q. When three Consonants meet in the Middle of a word, how must they be divided?*

*A. 1. If they begin a word, they must also begin a Syllable together: as, il-lu-strate.*

*2. If they be proper to end a word, they may all end the former Syllable: as, Latch-et.*

*3. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be l, they begin the Syllable together: as, Kin-dred, Thim-ble.*

*4. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter Syllable; as, Bank-rupt.*

*Q. What is a Diphthong?*

*A. A Diphthong is the uniting of the two Vowels in one Syllable: as, ai in laid.*

*Q. What is a Triphthong?*

*A. A Triphthong is the uniting of three Vowels in one Syllable: as, ieu, in A-dieu.*

Of WORDS.

*Q. Of what do Words consist?*

*A. Of one or more Syllables.*

*Q. What is the Use of words?*

*A. To convey our Sense of Things to another Person.*

*Q. After what Manner?*

*A. By joining them together in Sentences.*

*Qf*

## Of SENTENCES.

*Q. What is a Sentence?*

*A. Words duly joined together in Construction, make a Sentence: as, Pride is a very remarkable Sin.*

*Q. What Things are necessary for the true Writing and Reading of Sentences?*

*A. Stops and Marks of Distinction.*

## Of STOPS and MARKS.

*Q. What are the Stops and Marks of Distinction used in a Sentence?*

*A. They are a Comma, Semicolon, Colon, Period, and Notes of Interrogation and Admiration: To which may be added the Parenthesis, Parathesis, Hyphen, Apostrophe, Diacresis, Caret, Asterisk, Index, Obelisk, and Quotation.*

*Q. What is a Comma?*

*A. The Comma, marked thus (,) is a Note of Respiration, at which we may take breath, but must not tarry.*

*Q. What is the Use of a Comma?*

*A. It is of Use for distinguishing Words of the same Kind; as Nouns, Verbs, and Adverbs, coming together in the same Sentence; for dividing long Sentences into short Parts; and for the taking away Ambiguities.*

*Q. Give me an Example.*

*A. Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales.*

*Q. What is a Semicolon?*

*A. A Semicolon, marked thus (;) notes a middle Breathing between the Comma and the Colon.*

*Q. What is the Use of the Semicolon?*

*A. Its chief Use is in distinguishing Contraries, and frequently Divisions.*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. You consider the Power of Riches; but not of Virtue.*

*Q. What is a Colon?*

*A. The Colon, marked thus (:) is a Note of a long Breathing, as is exemplified below.*

*Q. What is the Use of a Colon?*

*A. It distinguisheth a perfect Part of a Sentence, which has a full Meaning of its own: but yet leaves the Mind in Suspense and Expectation to know what follows.*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. Before all Things, it is necessary for a Man to take true Estimate of himself: For we mostly think ourselves able to do more than we can.*

*Q. What*

Q. *What other Uses does a Colon serve to?*

A. It is also used before a *Comparative Conjunction* in a similitude.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. As we perceive the Shadow upon the Sun Dial, but discern not its Progression; and as the Shrub of Grass appears in time to be grown, but is seen by none to grow: So also the Proficiency of our Wits, advancing slowly by small Improvements, is perceived only after some Distance of Time.

Q. *What is a Period?*

A. The Period is a Full Point, thus (.)

Q. *Of what Use is the Period?*

A. It denotes the full ending and finishing of a whole Sentence, at the Conclusion of which it is always placed.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. There is no Man without his peculiar Failing.

Q. *What are the proper Pauses of those Stops?*

A. The proper Pause or Rest of each of these Stops may be thus measured: The Time of stopping or resting at the Comma, is the Time of saying One; at the Semicolon, One, One; at the Colon, One, One, One; and at the Period, One, One, One, One, before you begin the next Clause or Sentence.

Q. *Which is the Mark of Interrogation?*

A. The Note of Interrogation is (?).

Q. *What is the Use of this Note?*

A. To shew the Reader when a Question is asked.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. What is the Use of this Book?

Q. *Which is the Note of Admiration?*

A. The Note of Admiration is (!).

Q. *What is the Use of this Note?*

A. It is used to express our Wonder.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. O the Cares of Mankind!

Q. *What are the Pauses of these Notes of Interrogation and Admiration?*

A. They are the same as that of the Period.

Q. *What do you call a Parenthesis?*

A. A Parenthesis has two crooked Strokes, thus ( ).

Q. *What is the Use of a Parenthesis?*

A. It serves to include one Sentence in another without confounding the Sense of either; and yet it is necessary for the Explanation thereof; and should be read with a lower Tone of the Voice, as a Thing that comes in by the Bye.

Q. *Give*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A.* I verily believe (nor is it a vain Belief) that there is a God, who can reward and punish us.

*Q. What is the Pause proper for the Parenthesis?*

*A.* Each Part of it is equal to a Comma.

*Q. What is a Parathesis?*

*A.* A Parathesis, Brackets, or Crotchets, are usually expressed by angular Lines, thus [ ].

*Q. What is the Use thereof?*

*A.* To distinguish such Words from the Sentence, which are an Explication of the Word immediately preceding.

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A.* A Treatise of [concerning] Physic.

*Q. What is a Hyphen?*

*A.* A Hyphen is a small Hair-stroke drawn from one Word to another, thus [-].

*Q. What is the Use of the Hyphen?*

*A.* It admonisheth the Reader, that the two Words thus joined together, must be pronounced like a single Word; as, *Bird-cage*.

It is also used to connect the Syllables of the same Word, written either for want of room, in two different Lines, or for Instruction in Spelling in one Line; as, *Al-tar*.

*A.* An *Apostrophe* is a Comma put at the Top of a Word.

*Q. What is the Use of the Astrophe?*

*A.* It denotes the Omission of a Letter, to make the Sound of the Word more grateful to the Ear; in Verse, to cut off a Syllable for the Sake of the Metre: as, *judg'd* for *judged*; and in Substantives, to shew them to be the *Genitive Case* singular.

*Q. What is a Diæresis?*

*A.* The *Diæresis*, or *Dyalysis*, is noted by two Full Points placed at the Top of the latter of two Vowels.

*Q. What is the Use of the Diæresis?*

*A.* To dissolve the *Diphthong*, and to divide it into two Syllables: as, *Capernaüm*.

*Q. What is a Caret?*

*A.* The *Caret*, mark'd thus (^) is placed underneath the Line.

*Q. What does it denote?*

*A.* It denotes that some Letter, Word, or Sentence, is left out by Mistake; and must be taken in exactly where it points upwards.

*Q. What is an Apostrophe?*

*Q. Give*



Q. Give an Example.  
the

A. Thou art a Man.

Q. What is an Asterism ?

A. The *Asterism* is marked thus (\*).

Q. What is its Use ?

A. It directs to some Note in the Margin, or at the Bottom of a Page. Several of them set together signify that something is wanting, defective, or immodest in that Passage of the Author.

Q. What is an Index ?

A. It is an Hand, with the Fore-finger pointing thus (†).

Q. What is its Use ?

A. It declares that Passage to be very remarkable over-against which it is placed.

Q. What is an Obelisk ?

A. An *Obelisk* is marked thus (‡).

Q. What is its Use ?

A. It is used like the *Index*. In *Dictionaries*, it denotes Word to be *obselete*, *unclassical*, or out of use.

Q. What is a Quotation ?

A. A *Quotation* is a double Comma reversed, thus (") the Beginning of a Line.

Q. What is its Use ?

A. It denotes that Passage to be quoted or transcribed from some *Author* in his own Words.

Q. Why are particular Words printed in the Italic Characters ?

A. To inform the Reader that the Stress of the Sentence is therein, or that they are written to the Praise, or to the Dispraise of some *Person*. Besides, it is usual to print all proper Names in this Character.

## Of BOOKS.

Q. How are Books divided ?

A. *Books* are usually divided into *Chapters*, *Sections*, *Paragraphs*, and *Verses*.

Q. What are Chapters ?

A. *Chapters* contain the principal Heads, Subject, or Argument of a *Book*.

Q. What are Sections ?

A. *Sections* are the largest Divisions of a *Chapter*, in which the particular Arguments of that *Chapter* are distinct-ly divided, and treated of separately.



Q. By what Mark are Sections distinguished?

A. By this Mark (§).

Q. What are Paragraphs?

A. Paragraphs are certain large Members or Divisions of the Chapter, or of a Section; containing a perfect Sense of the Subject treated of, and calculated for the Advantage of the Reader; because at the End thereof he may make a larger Pause than usual at the End of a Period.

Q. By what Marks are Paragraphs distinguished?

A. By this Mark (¶).

Q. What is a Verse?

A. In Prose, it is the shortest Division in a Chapter, and is largely exemplified in the Holy Bible: But in Poetic Writings, it conveys unto us an Idea of a certain Number of Syllables artfully compacted in one Line to gratify the Ear.

## CH A P. II.

### Of P R O S O D Y.

Q. WHAT is Prosody?

A. Prosody teacheth the true Pronunciation of Syllables and Words, according to their proper Quantities and Tones or Accents.

### Of the Quantities of W O R D S.

Q. What mean you by the Quantity of a Word?

A. The Quantity of a Word, or Syllable, is that by which we measure the Time allowed for the Pronunciation thereof.

Q. How is the Quantity of a Word divided?

A. It is divided into short and long.

Q. How is the short Quantity known?

A. By a quick Pronunciation; as, not.

Q. How is the long Quantity known?

A. By a slow Pronunciation, or twice the Time of a short Quantity; as, note.

### Of the Tone or Accent.

Q. What is an Accent?

A. A Tone or Accent denoteth the raising or falling of the Voice on a Syllable, according to the Quantity thereof.

Q. How many Accents are there?

A. There are three Accents; the Long ( - ) or ( ^ ), the Short ( ˇ ), and the Common ( ˘ ).

Q. What is the long Accent?

A. It admonisheth us to pronounce the Syllable slowly, as, mind or *mīnd*.

Q. W

Q. What is the short Accent ?

A. It admonisheth us to pronounce the Syllable quick ;  
s, Lot.

Q. What is the common Accent ?

A. It hath no regard to the grammatical Quantity of a Syllable ; but being placed over a Vowel, denotes the Tone or Strefs of the Voice to be upon that Syllable ; as, *Plenty*. Note, *These Tones or Accents are seldom noted by English Writers, but only for Difference-sake, as to distinguish the Substantive Lead, from the Verb Lead or Léad ; or else to fix the Accent of Words of more than one Syllable, which though spelt alike, are different Significations, and the Accent on different Syllables ; as in the Substantive Contract, and the Verb Contract ; or in the Substantive Minute, and the Adjective Minute. But the Long and the Short are much used in Latin Dictionaries and Grammars, as also that which is called common, and the (è) are much in use amongst French Writers.*

### CH A P. III.

#### Of A N A L O G Y.

Q. WHAT is Analogy ?

A. Analogy teaches us how to know distinctly all the several Parts of Speech in the English Tongue.

Q. How many Parts of Speech are there ?

A. Eight ; viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

#### Of a N O U N.

Q. How many Kinds of Nouns are there ?

Two : A Substantive and an Adjective.

#### Of S U B S T A N T I V E S.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive ?

A. It is the Name of any Being or Thing, perceivable either by the Senses, or the Understanding ; as a Horse, a Book.

Q. How many Kinds of Nouns Substantives are there ?

A. Two : Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Substantive Proper ?

A. It is the Name of some particular Person, Creature, Place, or Thing : as one Man is called Thomas, another John : One Horse is called Jolly, and another Whitefoot : One Ship is called the Lion, and another the Sea-horse : One Place is called London, and another Bristol.

Q. What is a Substantive Common ?

*A.* It is the Name of every Thing of the same Kind and Denomination; as, a *Man*, a *Dog*, a *Tree*.

*Q.* How many Things belong to a Noun?

*A.* There belong to a Noun these seven Things: *Number, Case, Gender, Person, Article, Declension, and Comparison*.

### Of NUMBER.

*Q.* What is Number?

*A.* It is the Distinction of one from many.

*Q.* How many Numbers are there?

*A.* Two: The *Singular* and the *Plural*.

*Q.* How is the Singular Number known?

*A.* The *Singular Number* speaketh but of one, as, a *Book*.

*Q.* How is the Plural Number known?

*A.* The *Plural Number* speaketh of more than one; as *Books*.

*Q.* Have all Nouns two Numbers?

*A.* No: Some Nouns, such as the proper Names of Places have no *Plural*; as *London, York, &c.* as also *Lime, Slime, &c.* others have no *Singular*; as *Asbes, Bellows, &c.* and some few are used in both Numbers; as *Sheep, Swine, Deer, &c.*

### Of CASE.

*Q.* How many Cases are there in a Noun?

*A.* Six Cases, Singularly and Plurally.

*Q.* Which be they?

*A.* The *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*.

### Of GENDER.

*Q.* What is Gender?

*A.* Gender is the Difference of Nouns according to their Sex.

*Q.* How many Genders are there?

*A.* Three: The *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

*Q.* What Nouns are of the Masculine Gender?

*A.* All Nouns of the Male Kind; as, a *Father*, a *Son*, a *Horse*, a *Lion*.

*Q.* What Nouns are of the Feminine Gender?

*A.* All Nouns of the Female Kind; as a *Mother*, a *Daughter*, a *Mare*, a *Lioness*.

*Q.* What Nouns are of the Neuter Gender?

*A.* All Nouns that are neither of the Male or Female Kind; as, a *Stick*, or a *Stone*.

*Q.* Have all Nouns these Distinctions?

*A.* There are some Nouns, common to both Sexes, which are called *Epicenes*; as, a *Sparrow*, a *Servant*, a *Cat*, a *Rabbit*.

*Q.* How

Q. How is the Sex or Gender distinguished here?

A. By the Help of some other distinguishing Words; as, a Cock-Sparrow, a Hen-Sparrow, a Man-Servant, a Maid-Servant, a He-Cat, a She-Cat, a Male-Rabbit, a Female-Rabbit.

Note, There are some Words, which tho' they be of the Neuter Gender are often (by Custom) used, as if they were of the Masculine or Feminine Gender. For, thus we say of the Son: His going forth is from the End of the Heaven, and his Circuit unto the Ends of it. Ps. xix. 6. And of the Church we say: She hath nourished her Children, but they have rebelled against her.

### Of PERSON.

Q. How many Persons belong to a Noun?

A. There are three Persons in both Numbers: the first, who is always he that speaketh; the second, who is always the Person or Thing spoken to; the third, who is always the Person or Thing spoken of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Singular, 1. I. 2. Thou or You. 3. He, She, It, This, and That. Plural, 1. We. 2. Ye or You. 3. They, these, and those.

Note, That all Nouns are of the third Person, except I and Thou or You; We, and Ye or You.

### Of the ARTICLES.

Q. What is an Article?

A. It is a Word set before a Substantive, for the clearer and more particular expressing of its Case and Signification.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Two: A, or An; and The.

Q. When is A, or An used?

A. A or An is used in a general and unlimited Sense; as, Man (that is, any Man) shall be recommended according to Wisdom. An Organ, (that is, any Organ) is the best of all other musical Instruments.

Note, A is used before a Consonant: An before a Vowel.

Q. When is the Article The used?

A. The is used to convey a certain Idea of that Thing or Person spoken of; as the Man, (or this very Man) who teacheth the Art of true Spelling, has done me much good.



Note, Substantives Proper have naturally no Article *set before them*; except when some Word is understood; as The Thames, *that is*, The River Thames; The Tyne, *that is*, The River Tyne; or else when it is used by way of Eminence; as, The God of the Hebrews.

Q. Do the Adjectives admit of any Article before them?

A. They do; but it is by Virtue of some Substantive expressed or understood; as, A good Servant generally makes a good Master. They gathered the good [Fishes] into Vessels, but cast the bad away. Matt. xiii. 48.

### Of the DECLENSION of a NOUN.

Q. What is meant by the Word Declension?

A. Declension is the Variation of a Word by Cases.

Q. How are Nouns declined or varied by Cases?

A. Thus:

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A Book.	Nom. Books.
Gen. Of a Book.	Gen. Of Books.
Dat. To a Book,	Dat. To Books.
Acc. The Book.	Acc. The Books.
Voc. O Book!	Voc. O Books!
Abl. From a Book.	Abl. From Books.
Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A Church.	Nom. Churches.
Gen. Of a Church.	Gen. Of Churches.
Dat. To a Church.	Dat. To Churches.
Acc. The Church.	Acc. The Churches.
Voc. O Church!	Voc. O Churches!
Abl. From a Church.	Abl. From Churches.

Note, All Nouns which make the Plural Number by the Addition of s, or es to the Singular, are regular: the rest are irregular. As,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. A Man.	Nom. Men.
Gen. Of a Man.	Gen. Of Men.
Dat. To a Man.	Dat. To Men.
Acc. The Man.	Acc. The Men.
Voc. O Man!	Voc. O Men!
Abl. From a Man.	Abl. From Men.

Note, 1. Penny, in the Singular Number, makes Pence in the Plural. But from several particular Silver Coins, which speak their own Value, the Word Pence is made a Singular Number.



Number, and its Plural becomes Pences. Thus, in the Singular Number we say, one Six-pence, one Four-pence, one Three-pence, and one Two-pence; but in the Plural Number, two or more Six-pences, Four-pences, Three-pences, and Two-pences.

2. A Penny, when spoken of a Silver Penny, makes Pennies in the Plural: Thus we say in the Singular Number, one Silver Penny, but in the Plural, two or more Silver Pennies.

### Of ADJECTIVES.

*Q. What is an Adjective.*

*A. It is a Word that expresses the Quality or Manner of a Thing; as, good, bad, great, small.*

*Q. Where is the Adjective to be placed?*

*A. Before its Substantive; as, A good Boy. Yet sometimes when there are more Adjectives than one joined together, or one Adjective with other Words depending on it; the Adjective may be set after the Substantive; as, a General, both wise and valiant: A Man skilful in Numbers.*

*Q. What do you observe of two Substantives put together in Composition?*

*A. The first takes to itself the Nature of an Adjective, and is commonly joined to the following Substantive, by a Hyphen; as, a Sea-Fish.*

*Q. How are Substantives and Adjectives declined together?*

*V. Thus:*

#### *Singular.*

*Nom. A good Boy.*

*Gen. Of a good Boy.*

*Dat. To a good Boy.*

*Acc. The good Boy.*

*Voc. Good Boy!*

*Abl. From a good Boy.*

#### *Plural.*

*Nom. The good Boys.*

*Gen. Of good Boys.*

*Dat. To good Boys.*

*Acc. The good Boys.*

*Voc. Good Boys!*

*Abl. From good Boys.*

### *Of the Comparison of Adjectives.*

*Q. What is meant by Comparison:*

*A. It is the Variation of a Word by Degrees, according to the Quantity of its Signification.*

*Q. What Adjectives admit of Comparison?*

*A. All those whose Signification may increase, or be diminished: None else.*

*Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there?*

*A. Three: The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.*

*Q. What is the Positive Degree?*

*V. The*

*A. The Positive Degree* mentioneth the Thing absolutely without any Increase, or Diminution; as, *long, short, wise.*

*Q. What is the Comparative Degree?*

*A. The Comparative* somewhat increaseth or diminisheth its *Positive* in Signification; as, *longer, or more long; shorter, or more short; wiser, or more wise.*

*Q. What is the Superlative Degree?*

*A. The Superlative* increaseth or diminisheth the Signification of its *Positive* to the utmost Degree; as *longest, or most long; shortest, or most short; wisest, or most wise.*

*Q. Are all Adjectives, that admit of any Comparison, compared thus?*

*A. No: Some Adjectives* are irregular; as, *good, better, best: bad, worse, worst; much, more, most; little, less, least.*

## C H A P. IV. Of PRONOUNS.

*Q. WHAT is a Pronoun?*

*A. A Pronoun* is a Part of Speech, that supplieth the Place of a *Noun.*

*Q. How many Things belong to a Pronoun?*

*A. There* belong to a *Pronoun*, *Number, Case, Gender, Person* and *Declension.*

*Q. How many kinds of Pronouns are there?*

*A. Two: Substantives* and *Adjectives.*

*Q. Which are the Pronouns Substantive?*

*A. These; I, Thou or You; He, She, It; and their Plurals, We, Ye or You; They.*

*Q. Which are the Pronouns Adjective?*

*A. My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, which, what, this, that, same, his-self, her-self, it-self, &c.*

*Q. What is the Use of these Pronouns Adjective?*

*A. By some a Question* is asked; as, *Who teacheth me? What new Method is this?* By others we learn the true *Possessor* of a Thing; as, *This is my Book.* By some we call to mind something that is past; as, *This is the Book* which [Book] *I lent you.* By others we *demonstrate* our Meaning; as, *What I said to John the same I say to you; Live well.*

*Note, Pronouns* have no *Articles* before them, except for *Distinction*, or by way of *eminence*; as, *God is the same, Yesterday, to-Day, and for ever.*

*Q. What Pronouns are of the first Person?*

*A. I and We.*

*Q. What Pronouns are of the second Person?*

*A. Thou*

*A. Thou or you, and ye or you. The rest are of the Third.*

*Q. How is the Pronoun I declined?*

*A. Thus;*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom. I.</i>	<i>Nom. We.</i>
<i>Gen. Of me.</i>	<i>Gen. Of us.</i>
<i>Dat. To me.</i>	<i>Dat. To us.</i>
<i>Acc. Me.</i>	<i>Acc. Us.</i>
<i>Voc. Is wanting.</i>	<i>Voc. Is wanting.</i>
<i>Abl. From me.</i>	<i>Abl. From us.</i>

*Q. How is the Pronoun Thou or You declined?*

*A. Thus;*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom. Thou or you.</i>	<i>Nom. Ye or you.</i>
<i>Gen. Of thee or of you.</i>	<i>Gen. Of you.</i>
<i>Dat. To thee or to you.</i>	<i>Dat. To you.</i>
<i>Acc. Thee or you.</i>	<i>Acc. Ye or you.</i>
<i>Voc. O thou or you.</i>	<i>Voc. O ye or you.</i>
<i>Abl. From thee or from you.</i>	<i>Abl. From you.</i>

*Q. How are the Pronouns He, She, It, declined?*

*A. Thus:*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom. He.</i>	}	<i>Nom. They.</i>
<i>Gen. Of him.</i>		<i>Gen. Of them.</i>
<i>Dat. To him.</i>		<i>Dat. To them.</i>
<i>Acc. Him.</i>		<i>Acc. Them.</i>
<i>Voc. Is wanting.</i>		<i>Voc. Is wanting.</i>
<i>Abl. From him.</i>		<i>Abl. From them.</i>
<i>Nom. She.</i>	}	
<i>Gen. Of her.</i>		
<i>Dat. To her.</i>		
<i>Acc. Her.</i>		
<i>Voc. Is wanting.</i>		
<i>Abl. From her.</i>		
<i>Nom. It.</i>	}	
<i>Gen. Of it.</i>		
<i>Dat. To it.</i>		
<i>Acc. It.</i>		
<i>Voc. Is wanting.</i>		
<i>Abl. From it.</i>		

Note, His, Hers, Its, and Theirs, being Pronouns Possessives, are frequently used for the Genitive Cases of He, She, It, and They.

## C H A P. V.

## Of a V E R B.

**Q.** *WHAT* is a Verb?

**A.** A *Verb* is a Part of Speech that betokeneth *Being*; as, *I live*: *Doing*; as, *I love*: Or, *Suffering*; as *I am loved*.

**Q.** *How many kinds of Verbs are there?*

**A.** Three: *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

**Q.** *What is a Verb Active?*

**A.** A *Verb Active*, is a Verb that denoteth *Action*; but in such a manner as to admit after it the *Accusative Case* of the Thing it acts upon; as, *I love him*.

**Q.** *What is a Verb Passive?*

**A.** A *Verb Passive* betokeneth *Suffering*; as, *I am loved*.

**Q.** *What is a Verb Neuter?*

**A.** A *Verb Neuter* signifies the *State* or *Being*, and sometimes the *Action* of a Person or Thing, but has no Noun after it to denote the Subject of Action.

**Q.** *How many different Ways is a Verb Neuter expressed?*

**A.** Two Ways: sometimes *actively*; as, *I fight*; and sometimes *passively*; as, *I am sick*.

**Q.** *How many Things belong to a Verb;*

**A.** Four: *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

## Of the M O O D S.

**Q.** *What is a Mood?*

**A.** 'Tis the Manner by which a *Verb* shews its Signification.

**Q.** *How many Moods are there?*

**A.** Six: The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Optative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

**Q.** *How are these Moods known?*

**A.** 1. The *Indicative Mood* directly declareth a Thing true or false; as, *I read*; or else asketh a Question; as, *Do I read?*

2. The *Imperative Mood* biddeth or commandeth; as *Read thou*.

3. The *Optative Mood* wisheth or desireth; as, *I wish could read*.

4. The *Potential Mood* sheweth Power or the want of it and is known by these Signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought*; as, *I can work* or *play* just as I please: *John would play* but his *Master* will not let him.

5. The



5. The *Subjunctive Mood* is Conditional, having always a Conjunction joined to it: as, *When I can love*; or, *If I may read*.

6. The *Infinitive Mood* affirmeth nothing, but signifieth indefinitely: having neither *Number*, nor *Person*, nor *Nominative Case* before it; and is commonly known by this Sign before it: as, *To love*.

Q. *Of what do Moods consist?*

A. Of *Tenses*.

### Of the TENSES.

Q. *What is a Tense?*

A. It is the Distinction of *Time*.

Q. *How many Tenses are there?*

A. Three:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present,} \\ \text{Past,} \\ \text{To come,} \end{array} \right\}$  viz.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Present Tense,} \\ \text{Preterperfect Tense, and the} \\ \text{Future Tense.} \end{array} \right.$

There is also another Division of *Time* after this Manner: The *Preterperfect Tense* is subdivided into the *Preterimperfect Tense*, or the *Time* not perfectly past; and the *Preterpluperfect Tense*, or the *Time* long past.

And to these may be added, what the *Greeks* call a *Second Future*.

Q. *How is the Present Tense known?*

A. It is known by these Signs, *do*, *dost*, *does*, *doth*, and speaketh of an Action now a-doing but not finished; as, *I do read*, that is, *I have not yet done reading*.

Q. *How is the Preterperfect Tense known?*

A. It is known by these Signs, *have*, *hast*, *hath*, and *has*, and speaketh of the *Time* perfectly past, and of the Action finished with regard to any Thing else; as, *I have read*, or *quite done reading*.

Q. *How is the Preterimperfect Tense known?*

A. By the Signs *did* and *didst*, and speaking of the *Time* past, but shews that something was then a-doing but not finished at that *Time* which we speak of; as, *I did read while you was at play*.

Q. *How is the Preterpluperfect Tense known?*

A. By the Signs *had* and *hadst*, and speaketh also of the *Time* past, but shews that something had been done before another Thing that was done and past; as, *I had read an hour before I wrote my Exercise?*

Q. *How*



*Q. How is the first Future Tense known?*

*A. The first Future Tense is known by the Signs shall and will; and speaketh of a long Space of Time to come; as, I will read presently. You shall write To-morrow.*

*Q. How is the second Future Tense known?*

*A. The second Future Tense is known by the Sign shall or will hereafter; and speaketh of a long Space of Time to come; as, I shall read hereafter.*

### Of the Number of VERBS.

*Q. How many Numbers are there in Verbs?*

*A. Two: the Singular and the Plural.*

*Q. How do you know the Number of the Verb?*

*A. By the Number of its Nominative Case.*

*Q. Have all Verbs Numbers?*

*A. All but Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, which have no Number; because they admit of no Nominative Case.*

### Of the Person of VERBS.

*Q. How are Verbs otherwise divided?*

*A. Into Personals and Impersonals.*

*Q. What is a Verb Personal?*

*A. Any Verb that will admit the Pronoun, I, thou, he, she, or their Plurals, We, ye, or they before it.*

*Q. What is a Verb Impersonal?*

*A. It is an absolute Verb, which hath only one Person; and therefore can only admit of the Pronoun It before it; as, It raineth: It freezeth: It is hot: It is cold.*

*Q. How many kinds of Impersonals are there?*

*A. Two, Active; as, It rains: Passive; as, It is warm.*

### Of the helping VERBS.

*Q. What is a helping Verb?*

*A. It is a Verb that is prefix to another Verb, to denote or signify the Time, or the Mood, or the Manner of the Verb.*

*Q. Which are the helping Verbs?*

*A. Do, dost, does, doth, did, didst; have, hast, has, hath, had, hadst; will, wilt, shall, shalt; may, may'st, can, can'st, might, mightest, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, could, couldst, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, been, and be.*

See the Formation of Verbs, both personal and impersonal, through Mood and Tense, in the several Pages following.

Of the Formation of the Verb Active, To educate.

Q. Conjugate the Verb Active Educate, through Mood and Tense.

A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I educate or do educate, thou educatest or dost educate; or you educate or do educate; he educateth, educates, or doth or does educate. *Plur.* We educate or do educate; ye or you educate or do educate; they educate or do educate.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I have educated; thou hast or you have educated; he hath or has educated. *Plur.* We have educated; ye or you have educated; they have educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I educated or did educate; thou educatest or didst educate, or you educated or did educate; he educated or did educate. *Plur.* We educated or did educate; ye or you educated or did educate; they educated or did educate.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I had educated; thou hadst or you had educated; he had educated. *Plur.* We had educated, ye or you had educated, they had educated.

*First Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall or will educate; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate; he shall or will educate. *Plur.* We shall or will educate; ye or you shall or will educate; they shall or will educate.

*Second Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I shall or will educate hereafter; thou shalt or wilt, or you shall or will educate hereafter; he shall or will educate hereafter. *Plur.* We shall or will educate hereafter; ye or you shall or will educate hereafter; they shall or will educate hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Educate thou; let him educate. *Plur.* Let us educate; educate ye; let them educate.

L

POTEN-

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.*

*Sing.* I may or can educate : thou mayest or canst ;  
 you may or can educate ; he may or can educate. *Plur.* We  
 may or can educate ; ye or you may or can educate ; they  
 may or can educate.

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could have educated ; thou mightest  
 couldst, or you might or could have educated ; he might  
 or could have educated. *Plur.* We might or could have  
 educated ; ye or you might or could have educated ; they  
 might or could have educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could educate ; thou mightest or could  
 or you might or could educate ; he might or could educate.  
*Plur.* We might or could educate ; ye or you might  
 could educate ; they might or could educate.

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing.* I might or could have had educated ; thou might  
 est or couldst, or you might or could have had educated ;  
 he might or could have had educated. *Plur.* We might  
 could have had educated ; ye or you might or could have  
 had educated ; they might or could have had educated.

*First Future Tense is wanting.**Second Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I may or can educate hereafter ; thou mayest  
 canst or you may or can educate hereafter ; he may or can  
 educate hereafter. *Plur.* We may or can educate here  
 after ; ye or you may or can educate hereafter ; they may  
 or can educate hereafter.

*The Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *Adverb*  
*wishing* to the *Potential Mood* ; as, *O that I might educate, &c.*

*The Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *Conjunction*  
 to the *Potential Mood* ; as, *If I could educate, &c.*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense*, to educate.

*Preterperfect Tense*, to have educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense*,

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, and

*First Future Tense*,

*Second Future Tense*, to educate hereafter.

} are wanting.

PARTICIPLE of the

*Present Tense, Educating.*

Of the Formation of the Verb Passive, *To be educated.*

*Q. How is the Verb Passive conjugated?*

*A. By the Help of the Verb Am or Be, and their Derivatives.*

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A. INDICATIVE MOOD.*

*Present Tense.*

*Sing. I am educated; thou art or you are educated; he is educated. Plur. We are educated; ye or you are educated, they are educated.*

*Preterperfect Tense.*

*Sing. I have been educated; thou hast, or you have been educated; he hath or has been educated. Plur. We have been educated; ye or you have been educated; they have been educated.*

*Preterimperfect Tense.*

*Sing. I was educated; thou wast, or you was educated; he was educated. Plur. We were educated; ye or you were educated; they were educated.*

*Preterpluperfect Tense.*

*Sing. I had been educated; thou hadst, or you had been educated; he had been educated. Plur. We had been educated; ye or you had been educated; they had been educated.*

*First Future Tense.*

*Sing. I shall or will be educated; thou shalt or wilt, or thou shall or will be educated; he shall or will be educated. Plur. We shall or will be educated; ye or you shall or will be educated; they shall or will be educated.*

*Second*



## Second Future Tense.

*Sing.* I shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; thou shalt *or* wilt, *or* you shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; he shall *or* will be educated hereafter. *Plur.* We shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; ye *or* you shall *or* will be educated hereafter ; they shall *or* will be educated hereafter.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing.* Be thou educated ; let him be educated. *Plur.* Let us be educated ; be ye educated ; let them be educated.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present Tense.

*Sing.* I may *or* can be educated : thou mayest *or* canst, *or* you may *or* can be educated : he may *or* can be educated. *Plur.* We may *or* can be educated : ye *or* you may *or* can be educated : they may *or* can be educated.

## Preterperfect Tense.

*Sing.* I might *or* could have been educated : thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have been educated : he might *or* could have been educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could have been educated : ye *or* you might *or* could have been educated : they might *or* could have been educated.

## Preterimperfect Tense.

*Sing.* I might *or* could be educated ; thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could be educated : he might *or* could be educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could be educated : ye *or* you might *or* could be educated : they might *or* could be educated.

## Preterpluperfect Tense.

*Sing.* I might *or* could have had been educated : thou mightest *or* couldst, *or* you might *or* could have had been educated : he might *or* could have had been educated. *Plur.* We might *or* could have had been educated ; ye *or* you might *or* could have had been educated : they might *or* could have had been educated.



*First Future Tense is wanting.*

*Second Future Tense.*

*Sing.* I may or can be educated hereafter ; thou mayest or canst, or you may or can be educated hereafter ; he may or can be educated hereafter. *Plur.* We may or can be educated hereafter ; ye or you may or can be educated hereafter ; they may or can be educated hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *Adverb* of *wishing* to the *Potential Mood* ; as, *O that I can be educated !* or, *O that I could be educated !* &c.

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *Conjunction* to the *Potential Mood* ; as, *If I could be educated,* &c

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense,* To be educated.

*Preterperfect Tense,* To have been educated.

*Preterimperfect Tense,*

*Preterpluperfect Tense, and*

*First Future Tense,*

*Second Future Tense,* To be educated hereafter.

} are wanting.

## PARTICIPLE of the

*Preter Tense, Educated.*

*Q. How are Verbs Neuter formed ?*

*A. Some like Verbs active, and some like Verbs passive.*

*Q. How are Verbs Impersonal formed ?*

*A. Impersonals are formed throughout all Moods and Tenses in the Third Person singular only.*

*Q. Give an Example of the Formation of the Verb Impersonal active, It rains.*

## A. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense,* It rains, or doth, or does rain, or it raineth.

*Preterperfect Tense,* It hath rained.

*Preterimperfect Tense,* It rained, or did rain.

*Preterpluperfect Tense,* It had rained.

*First Future Tense,* It shall, or will rain.

*Second Future Tense,* It shall, or will rain hereafter.

IMPERATIVE MOOD, Let it rain.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense*, It may, or can rain.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It might, or could have rained.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It might, or could rain.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It might or could have had rained.

*First Future Tense* is wanting.

*Second Future Tense*, It may, or can rain hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *Adverb* of wishing to the *Potential Mood*; as, *O that it might rain!* &c.

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *Conjunction* to the *Potential Mood*; as, *If it might rain*, &c.

The *INFINITIVE MOOD* is wanting.

**Q.** Give an Example of the Formation of the Verb Impersonal passive, It is reported.

**A.** INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense*, It is reported.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It hath, or has been reported.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It was reported.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It had been reported.

*First Future Tense*, It shall, or will be reported.

*Second Future Tense*, It shall, or will be reported hereafter.

*IMPERATIVE MOOD*, Let it be reported.

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

*Present Tense*, it may, or can be reported.

*Preterperfect Tense*, It might, or could have been reported.

*Preterimperfect Tense*, It might, or could be reported.

*Preterpluperfect Tense*, It might, or could have had been reported.

*First Future Tense* is wanting.

*Second Future Tense*, It may, or can be reported hereafter.

The *Optative Mood* is made by prefixing an *Adverb* of wishing to the *Potential Mood*; as, *O that it might be reported!*

The *Subjunctive Mood* is made by prefixing a *Conjunction* to the *Potential Mood*; as, *If it might be reported.*

The *INFINITIVE MOOD* is wanting.

CHAP. VI.

Of the PARTICIPLE.

Q. **W**HAT is a Participle?

A. A *Participle* is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and signifies *Being*, *Doing*, or *Suffering*, and also implies *Time*, as a Verb does; but is otherwise like a Noun *Adjective*.

Q. How many Participles are there?

A. Two; the *Active Participle*, that ends in *ing*; as, *loving*; and the *Passive Participle*, that ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *loved*, *taught*, *slain*.

CHAP. VII.

Of an ADVERB.

Q. **W**HAT is an Adverb?

A. An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech commonly set before a *Verb*, either to declare and fix the Meaning thereof; or to give some Force and Distinction thereto; as, *There is Sorrow*, *where there is Pain*.

Q. Which are Adverbs?

A. These following most commonly occur; *Already*, *always*, *as*, *asunder*, *by and by*, *by or hard by*, *downward*, *elsewhere*, *enough*, *ever*, *far*, or *far off*, *hence*, *henceforth*, *here*, *hereafter*, *heretofore*, *hither*, *how*, *how great*, *how many*, *how much*, *I*, *if I might*, *indeed*, *I wish*, *nay*, *never*, *no*, *not*, *now*, *no where*, *often*, *oftentimes*, *O*, *Oh*, *Oh that*, *peradventure*, *perhaps*, *rather*, *seldom*, *so*, *than*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *thither*, *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *every*, *upward*, *when*, *whence*, *where*, *whither*, *yea*, *yes*, *yesterday*, *yesternight*: Also all such *Adverbs* in *ly*, as are derived from *Adjectives*; as, *justly*, *wisely*, *truly*, *prudently*, *bravely*, &c. and all *Ordinals*; as, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, *four-times*, *five-times*, &c.

Q. Are not some Adverbs compared?

A. Yes; especially *Adverbs* in *ly*; as *wisely*, *more wisely*, *very wisely*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. **W**HAT is a Conjunction?

A. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Words and Sentences together: Shews the Reason of a Thing, or lays the Subject under a Condition.

Q. How

**Q.** How many sorts of Conjunctions are there?

**A.** Many; but the Chief are, *Copulative, Disjunctives, Causals, and Conditionals.*

**Q.** What is the Use of the Conjunction Copulative?

**A.** It joins both the Words and the Sense of a Sentence; as, *I study, and Peter plays.*

**Q.** What is the Use of a Disjunctive?

**A.** It joins Words, but *disjoins* the Sense; as *I, or Peter shall be punished.*

**Q.** What is the Use of a Causal?

**A.** It shews the *Cause* or *Reason* of a Thing; as, *I do study; that I may be learned.*

**Q.** What is the Use of a Conditional?

**A.** It renders the Speech *doubtful*; as, *If the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.*

**Q.** Give me a List of the principal Conjunctions.

**A.** *Also, although, and, as, because, but, either, except, for, howsoever, if, likewise, moreover, namely, neither, nevertheless, nor, or, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, hereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore, whether, whither.*

## CHAP. IX.

### Of a PREPOSITION.

**Q.** **W**HAT is a Preposition?

**A.** A *Preposition* is a Part of Speech regularly set before a Word of another Part of Speech, either separated from it, or joined to it, to signify its *Rest, Alteration, and Manner of Motion.*

**Q.** Give an Example.

**A.** *Alexander travelled into Persia*; here *into* is the *Preposition* separated from the *Noun*: But in this, *The Conclusion will shew the Matter*, the *Preposition Con* is joined to *clusion*.

**Q.** By what Name do you call the *Preposition*, that stands separate?

**A.** It is called *Apposition.*

**Q.** How call you that *Preposition*, which is joined to the *Noun*?

**A.** It is called *Composition.*

**Q.** Which are the *Prepositions* set separate, or by *Apposition*?

**A.** They are these that follows: *Above, about, after, against, among or amongst, at, before, behind, before or in presence of, beneath, below, between, betwixt, beyond, on this Side, by or thro', beside, for, from, in, into, on or upon, over, off, out or out of, to or unto, towards, under, up to, within, without.*

**Q.** Which



Q. Which are the Prepositions joined or set in Composition?

A. These that follow, which are proper to the English Tongue only.

1. *A.* which is used for *on*, or *in*; as, *a-foot*, for *on Foot*; *a-bed*, for *in Bed*; tho' it is sometimes redundant; as *in abide* for *bide*, *awake* for *wake*.

2. *Be*, which is used for *about*, as in *besprinkle*, i. e. to sprinkle *about*: For *by*, or *nigh*; as, *beside*, i. e. *by* or *nigh the Side*: For *in*; as, *betimes*; i. e. *in time* or *early*: For *before*; as, *to bespeak*, i. e. to speak for, &c.

3. *Counter*, which signifies *Opposition* or *Contrariety*; as, *Counterbalance*, *Countersharp*, *Counterfeit*.

4. *For*, which signifies *Negation*, or *Privation*; as, *to forbid*, *to forsake*.

5. *Fore*, which signifies *before*; as, *to foresee*, *to foretell*.

6. *Mis*, which denotes *Defect* or *Error*; as, *Misdeed*, *Mistake*.

7. *Over*, which signifies *Eminency* or *Superiority*; as, *to overcome*, *to oversee*. It denotes also *Excess*; as, *overhasty*.

8. *Out*, which signifies *Excess*, *Excellency*, or *Superiority*; as, *to out-do*, *to out-run*, *out-wit*.

9. *Un*, which denotes *Negation* and *Contrariety*; as, *unpleasant*, *unworthy*: Also *Dissolution*; as, *to unsay*, *to undo*.

10. *Up*, which denotes *Motion upwards*, or *Places* and *Things* that lie upwards; as, *Upland*, *Upside*.

11. *Sur*, which signifies *on*, *over*, and *upon*, derived from the Latin *super*; as, *surface*.

12. *With*, which signifies *against*, or *opposition*; as, *to withstand*, i. e. *to stand against*. Sometimes it signifies *from* or *back*; as, *to with-hold*, *to with-draw*.

Q. Which are the Propositions in Composition borrowed from the Latin?

A. 1. *A* and *ab*, whose natural Signification is *from*, *of*, and *out of*; but compounded with an English Word, serve either to denote *Excess*; as, *about*, *afore*, *abhor*, *abuse*, *abroad*. or else to signify *Separation*; as, *to abstain*, *to abolish*.

2. *Ad*, which signifies *to*, or *at*; as, *Advocate*, *Advent*, *Adverb*.

3. *Ante*, which signifies *before*; as *Antecedent*, *to antedate*.

4. *Circum*, which signifies *about*: as *Circumlocution*, *Circumvallation*, *Circumscribe*.

5. *Co*, *Col*, *Com*, and *Con*, for *Cum*, signify *with*, or *together*; as, *Copartner*, *Colloquy*, *Commerce*, *Convocation*.

6. *Contra*,



6. *Contra*, which signifies *against*, and denotes *Opposition* or *Contrariety*; as, to *contradict*.

7. *De*, which signifies a kind of *Motion from*: as, *decant*, *detract*, *deduce*, and is so properly used to *extend* the Sense of a Word: as, to *demonstrate*, to *deplore*. It also denotes *contrariety*: as, *demerit*.

8. *Di*, which serves to *extend*, *stretch out* or *lessen* the Sense of the Word it is compounded with; as to *direct*, *diminish*, *dilate*.

9. *Dis*, which signifies *Separation*, *Difference*, or *Diversity*, giving a Signification contrary to the primitive Usage of the Word it is compounded with; as, to *disagree*, to *discharge*.

10. *E*, or *Ex*, which signifies *out*, *out of*, or *off*; as, *Event*, i. e. the falling out; to *eject*, i. e. to cast out; to *exclude*, i. e. to shut out.

11. *Extra*, which signifies *beyond*, *over and above*; as, *extravagant*, *extraordinary*.

12. *In* or *Im*, which generally denotes the *Position* or *Disposition*, or an *Action* whereby one Thing is, as it were, put into another; as, to *import*, to *impale*, to *inclose*: Or the *Impression* whereby the Thing receives such and such a Form; as, to *inchant*, to *incline*. It likewise denotes *Want* or *Imperfection*; as, *implore*, *importune*, *impoverish*, *impair*, *impotent*, &c. *Greatness* or *Largeness*; as, *immense*, *immensity*: *Likeness*; as, *imitate*, *imitation*: *Unchangeableness*; as, *immutable*: *Purity*; as, *immaculate*, i. e. *unspotted*: *Hindrance*; as, *impede*, i. e. to *stop*: *Force*; as to *impel*, i. e. to *drive forward*: *Accusation*; as, to *impeach*: *Pride*; as, *imperious*: *Violence*; as, *impetuous*: *Confinement*; as, *immure*, i. e. to *shut up between two Walls*. It is also used at the beginning of Words, to denote *Privation*, or *not*; and gives a contrary Sense to the Word it is compounded with; as, *Indecent*, *Inhuman*, *Injustice*, *Imprudent*, *Imperfect*, *Impenitent*. Also in one Word where *In* is changed into *Ig*, as, *ignoble*.

Note, *In Words derived from the French*, instead of *in*, we commonly use *en*; as, to *enrage*, to *encourage*; but then it never denotes *Privation* or *not*.

13. *Inter*, which signifies *between*; as, to *intervene*, to *interrupt*: but in *interdict*, it signifies as much as *for*, in *forbid*. Sometimes we use *enter*, in Words derived from the French.

14. *Intro*, which signifies *within*; as, to *introduce*.

15. *Ob*, which signifies *against*; as, *Obstacle*, to *oppose*.

16. *Per*, which signifies *through*; and denotes a certain Degree of *Excellence* or *Excess*; as, *perfect*, *perforate*, *persecute*.

17. *Post*,

17. *Post*, which signifies *after* ; as *Postscript*.

18. *Pre*, which signifies *before* ; as, to *premeditate*, to *pre-engage*, *Preface*.

12. *Pro*, which signifies *for* or *forth* ; but it has also a great many other Senses ; as, to *profess*, *protect*, *pronounce*, *prorogue*.

20. *Preter*, which signifies *against* ; as, *preternatural*.

21. *Re*, which generally implies a repeated *Action* ; as, to *repeat*, *rechange*. Sometimes it denotes *Opposition* ; as, to *repulse* : Sometimes it denotes only the enlarging the Sense of the simple Verb ; as, *repose*, *repast* : Sometimes it signifies the changing one *Thing* or *State* into another : as, *Reduce*, *Reduction* : Sometimes it denotes *contrariety* ; as, *Reverse* : Sometimes *Honour* and *Esteem* ; as, *Regard*, *Respect* : And sometimes *dislike* and *disesteem* ; as, *Reproach*, *Reject*, *Rejection*.

22. *Retro*, which signifies *backward* ; as, *Retrospect*, *Retrograde Motion*.

23. *Se*, which signifies *without*, or *by itself* : as, *secure*, *separate*, *seclude*.

24. *Sub*, which signifies *under* : as, to *subscribe*.

25. *Subter*, which also signifies *under* : as, *Subterfuge*, i. e. a *Refuge under*.

26. *Super*, which signifies *upon*, *over*, or *above* : as *Superscription*, *Superfluous*.

27. *Trans*, which signifies *over* or *beyond* ; as, to *transport*, to *transgress* : Sometimes it signifies the moving from one Place to another ; as, to *transplant*, to *transpose* ; sometimes it denotes the changing of one Thing into another : as, to *transform*, *Transubstantiation*.

Q. Which are the Prepositions in Composition, derived from the Greek ?

A. 1. *A*, which signifies *Privation* or *not* ; as, *Anonymous*, *Anarchy*.

9. *Amphi*, which signifies *on both Sides* and *about* : as, *Amphibious*, *Amphitheatre*, *Amphifology*.

3. *Anta* and *Anti*, which signify *against* : as, *Antagonist*, *Antichrist*.

4. *Hyper*, which signifies *over* and *above* ; as, *Hyperbole*.

5. *Hpo*, which signifies *under* : as, *Hypocrisy*.

6. *Meta*, which signifies *beyond* ; or else denotes the changing of one Thing into another : as, *Metaphor*, *Metamorphosis*.

7. *Peri*, which signifies *about* ; as, *Periodical*, *Periphery*.

8. *Syn*, which signifies *with* or *together* : as, *Synod*, *Syntax*.

# A New Guide C H A P. X.

## Of an INTERJECTION.

**Q. WHAT** is an Interjection?

*A. An Interjection is a Part of Speech, which denoteth a sudden Passion of the Mind, without the Help of any other Words. And therefore Interjections are as various as the sudden Passions of the Mind themselves; as, Ho brave Boys! Here is news for you!*

**Q. Which** are the Interjections?

*A. These following are some of them; Ah! alack! alas! away! fie! foh! good lack! good Sir! ha, ha, he! ha! heigh! hem! ho! hoi! how now! hush! now! O! Oh! O brave! O strange! O ho! pish! shush! Sirrah! soho! St! hush! well-done! well-said! whoo! wo!*

# C H A P. XI.

## Of the Derivation of WORDS.

**Q. WHAT** is the Derivation of Words?

*A. It shews how every Word may be formed in its proper Case, Mood, Tense, and Quality.*

**Q. How** is the Genitive Case Singular formed, without the Preposition of prefix'd?

*A. By putting's, to the Substantive of the Possessor; as, The Master's Eye, i. e. The Eye of the Master makes the Horse fat.*

*Note, 1. That the Possessor, or the Thing possessed, with these Terminations's may be accounted either a Substantive of the Genitive Singular, or an Adjective Possessive; as, My Master's Son, where Master's is an Adjective Possessive; which may be properly rendered otherwise, by the Genitive Case, The Son of my Master.*

*2. It must nevertheless be carefully observed, that the single s added to the End of a Word, which before ended in e, does not make such a Word a Genitive Case, or an Adjective Possessive; neither does it add any Syllable to the Word; for the e, to which it is added, is cast away in the Pronunciation, and the s only adds to the Number of that Word, and is sounded together with the last Consonant thereof; as, In the Words Snare, Snares; Trade, Trades; Spade, Spades, &c. except where the Words end in ge; as, Cage, Cages, or se; as, Case, Cases; ce; as, Lace, Laces.*

*Q. How*

**Q.** How are Verbs derived from other Parts of Speech?

**A.** Many *Substantives* and sometimes *Adjectives*; and sometimes the other Parts of Speech become *Verbs*; by prefixing the Sign *to* before them, or by adding the Termination *en* to the *Adjective*; as from a *House* comes *to house*; from *warm*, *to warm*; from *hard*, *to harden*.

**Q.** Do not *Substantives* come sometimes from *Verbs*?

**A.** Yes; almost every *Verb* has some *Substantive* coming from it; for by the Addition of *er* to the Ending of the *Present Tense*, comes a *Substantive* signifying the *Agent* or *Doer*, which is therefore called a *Verbal Noun*; as, from *to bear*, comes a *Hearer*; from *to carry*, a *Carrier*.

Note, Some *Substantives* are formed from *Verbs*, by the Addition of *or*, to the Ending of the *Present Tense*; as from *to govern*, comes a *Governor*; from *to solicit*, a *Sollicitor*; from *to visit*, a *Visitor*; from *to possess*, a *Possessor*; from *to sail*, a *Sailor*; from *to vend*, or *sell*, a *Vendor*; also from *to contribute*, comes a *Contributor*; and from *to survive*, a *Survivor*, dropping the *e*.

**Q.** Are not *Adjectives* sometimes formed from *Substantives*?

**A.** Yes. 1. By adding the Termination *y*, are formed *Adjectives* of *Plenty* or of *Abounding*; as, from *Health* comes *healthy*; from *Wealth*, *wealthy*.

2. By adding the Termination *en*, are formed *Adjectives*, that signify the *Matter* out of which any Thing is made; as from *Ash* comes *ashen*; from *Birch*, *birchen*; from *Oak*, *oaken*; &c. as, An *oaken Stick*. A *Birchen Broom*.

3. By adding the Termination *ful* are formed *Adjectives* denoting *Fulness*; as from *Joy*, comes *joyful*; from *Youth*, *youthful*; from *Sin*, *sinful*; also from *to abash*, *bashful*, &c.

4. By adding the Termination *some*, are formed *Adjectives*, denoting much the same; as from *Trouble*, comes *troublesome*; from *Game*, *gamesome*; &c. tho' sometimes the *e* is left out,

5. By adding the Termination *less*, are formed *Adjectives*, signifying *Want*; as from *Worth*, comes *worthless*; from *Help*, *helpless*; from *Tooth*, *toothless*, &c.

Note, the same Thing is also signified by *un*, *in* or *im*, prefixed to *Adjectives*; as *unpleasant*, *indecent*, *improper*, &c.

6. By adding the Termination *ly*, are formed *Adjectives*, which denote *Likeness*; as, from *Man* comes *manly*; from *God*, *godly*; also from *to fit*, comes *fitly*; from *certain*, *certainly*, &c.

7. By adding the Termination *ish*, are formed *Adjectives* denoting the same Thing; as, from *Wolf* comes *wolfish*;



from *Child*, *childish*; *Sheep*, *sheepish*, &c. Also from *Book*, comes *bookish*; and from *tickle*, comes *ticklish*.

Note, 1. From Adjectives, by adding the same Termination, are formed Adjectives diminutive; as, from *Green* comes *greenish*; *soft*, *softish*; *hard*, *hardish*, &c.

2. There are also some National Names which end in *ish*; as, *English*, *Spanish*, *Danish*, &c. and in *ic*; as, *Britannic*, *Germanic*, *Italic*.

Q. By what other Means are Words derived from their Primitives?

A. By adding *-ship*, *-dom*, *-rick*, *-wick*, *-ness*, *-head*, *-hood*.

1. Words ending in *-ship*, denote Office, Employment, or Condition; as, *Stewardship*, *Fellowship*, *Lordship*, &c.

2. Words ending in *-dom*, signify Office, or Charge; with Power and Dominion, or without them; as, *Popeedom*, *Kingdom*. Also,

They signify the State, Condition, Quality, Propriety, and Place in which a Person exercises his power; as *Freedom*, *Thralldom*, *Whoredom*, *Wisdom*, and *Dukedom*, &c.

3. Words ending in *-rick* and *-wick*, denote Office and Dominion; as, *Bishoprick*, *Bailiwick*.

Note, *-ment* and *-age* are purely French Terminations, and have the same Meaning with us as with them, and scarce ever occur but in words derived from that Language; as, *Commandment*, *Usage*.

4. Substantives ending in *-ness*, signify the Essence of the Thing; and are formed from Adjectives; as, from *white* comes *Whiteness*, from *hard*, *Hardness*, &c.

Note, These are called Abstract Nouns.

5. Nouns that end in *-head* and *-hood*, denote the State, Condition and Quality of a Thing, or Person; as, *Godhead*, *Manhood*, *Widowhood*, *Brotherhood*, *Livelihood*, &c.

Note, There are also Substantives (derived from Adjectives and Verbs) which are made by adding the ending to with some small change; as, from *long* comes *Length*, *strong*, *Strength*; *warm*, *Warmth*; *moon*, *Month*, &c. Also from *to die*, comes *Death*; from *grow*, *Growth*, &c.

### Of Substantives Diminutive.

Q. What is a Substantive Diminutive?

A. It is another Method of Derivation, by which a Noun is formed to lessen the Sense of its Primitive Word as, from *Lamb*, comes *Lambkin*, which is a little *Lamb*.



C H A P. XII.

Of the S Y N T A X.

Q. *WHAT* is Syntax?

A. It is the disposing of Words in their right Case, Gender, Number, Person, Mood, Tense and Place, in a Sentence.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Good boys are not beaten; here the Words are placed according to Syntax: Whereas shall I say, Beaten not are Boys good, it would be untelligible, because here is no Syntax in this Sentence.

Q. How many kinds of Sentences are there?

A. Two; Simple and Compound.

Q. What is a Simple Sentence?

A. It is that wherein there is but one Verb, and one Nominative Word of the Subject, either expressed or understood; as, The Boy reads.

Q. What is a Compound Sentence?

A. It is two Simple Sentences joined together by a Conjunction, or by a Relative; as, who, which, that; or by a Comparative Word; as, so, as such, so many, as many, more than; as, I am diligent, and you are negligent. He is a naughty Boy, who deserves Correction.

Q. What do you mean by a Nominative Word?

A. The Word that goes before the Verb, and answers to the question who or what; as, Boys play. Where it may be asked, Who do play? Answer, Boys.

Q. Does the Nominative Case or Word always go before the Verb?

A. Yes; except when a Question is ask'd, and then the Nominative Case follows the Verb, or more commonly the Sign of the Verb, as, Did John go to London? Do I neglect my Business?

Q. What is the Conjunction of the Verb with the Nominative Word?

A. The Verb must be of the same Number and Person with the Nominative Word; as, I stand; thou standest; he standeth: Not I standest; thou standeth; he stand.

Q. Is the Nominative Case to the Verb, always a substantive.

M 2

A. No:

*A. No : Sometimes the Infinitive Mood stands for the Nominative Word ; as, To lie is shameful : And sometimes a whole Clause aforegoing ; as, To rise betimes in the Morning, is the most wholesome Thing in the World.*

*Q. If two, or more Substantives Singular come-together, how must the Verb be put ?*

*A. In the Plural Number ; as, Peter and John fight.*

*Q. What Number is the Verb put in, when it follows a Noun of Multitude ?*

*A. It may be put in the Plural, when Circumstances absolutely determine the Case to be more than one ; but it is most commonly of the singular Number ; as, The Multitude is very noisy. The heap is removed.*

*Q. Of what Case must those Nouns be, which follow Verbs, and are governed by them ?*

*A. Sometimes the Genitive ; as, Take Pity of me : Sometimes the Dative ; as, I gave a Book to the Master ; and sometimes the Accusative ; as, I love my Master.*

*Q. What is the Construction of the Vocative ?*

*A. The Vocative is one Part of the Sentence, but only the Person to whom the Sentence is address'd ; and is always of the Second Person Singular or Plural ; as, John, where have you been, that you have staid so long ?*

*Q. Of what is the Ablative Case govern'd ?*

*A. The Ablative is always governed of some Preposition, expressed or understood, such as, in, with, through, from, by and than ; as, he took it from me. He went with you.*

## C H A P. XIII.

### Of TRANSPOSITION.

*WHAT is Transposition ?*

*A. It is the placing of Words out of their natural Order, to render the sound of them more agreeable, to the Ear.*

#### E X A M P L E.

*It cannot be avoided, but that Scandals will arise, and Differences will grow in the Church of God, so long as there is Wickedness on Earth, or Malice in Hell.*

TRANSPPOSED.

It cannot be avoided, so long as there is Wickedness on Earth, or Malice in Hell, but that Scandals will arise, and Differences will grow in the Church of God.

Note, Where the natural order of the Words is smooth and grateful to the Ear, they ought not to be transposed, unless in Poetry, and there only, when the Necessity of the Verse requires it.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the ELLIPSIS.

Q. WHAT is an Ellipsis?

A. The leaving out of Words in a Sentence.

Q. Upon what Account may Words be left out?

A. 1. When a Word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in Mind. Therefore in a Relative Sentence, the Antecedent, or foregoing Word is seldom repeated; as, *I bought the Books, which [Books] I read.*

2. When any Word is to be immediately mentioned, if it can be well understood, it ought to be left out in the former Part; as, *Drink ye Red [Wine] or white Wine.*

3. When the Thought is expressed by some other Means; as pointing to a Man, you need not say, *Who is that Man?* but *Who is that?*

4. Those Words, which upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as *When you come to St. Paul's [Church] then turn to the left [Hand].*

5. Thing and Act, are frequently left out when they may be understood; as, *It is hard, [i. e. a hard Thing] to travel through the Snow. It is easy [i. e. an easy Thing or Act] to do so.*

6. The Conjunction *that*, is often left out in a Compound Sentence; as, *I desire [that] you would write for me.*

7. The Relatives, *that, which, who, whom*, may be left out; as, *There goes the Man [that or whom] I beat Yesterday. Is this the Man you spoke of? i. e. of whom ye spoke?*

8. Sometimes a whole Sentence is left out; as, *It is our Duty to pay a Respect and Deference to all those that are Virtuous and Courageous; so it is our Duty to pay a Respect and Deference to those also, who bear any Office or Command in the State.*

CHAP.

# A New Guide

## C H A P. XV.

### Of ABBREVIATIONS.

**A.** or Answer. *Answer.*  
**A. A. B.** Artium Baccalaureus, *Batchelor of Arts*  
**Abp.** Archbishop  
**Abr.** Abraham  
**Acct.** Account  
**A. D.** Anno Domini, *in the Year of our Lord*  
**Adml.** Admiral  
**Admsr.** Administrators  
**A. M.** Artium Magister, *Master of Arts: Anti Meridien, before Noon: and Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World*  
**Amst.** Amsterdam  
**Ahab.** Anabaptist  
**Anth.** Anthony  
**Ap.** Apostle  
**Apr.** April  
**Aff.** Assigns  
**Ast. P. G. C.** Astronomy Professor of Gresham College  
**Atto.** Attorney  
**B. A.** Batchelor of Arts  
**Bart.** Baronet  
**Barth.** Bartholomew  
**B. D.** Baccalaureus Divinitatis, *Batchelor of Divinity*  
**Benj.** Benjamin  
**Ep.** Bishop  
**B. V.** Blessed Virgin  
**Bucks.** Buckinghamshire  
**C.** Cent. Centum, *an Hundred*  
**Cant.** Canticles, Canterbury  
**Capt.** Captain  
**Cat.** Catechism  
**Chap.** Chapter  
**Chron.** Chronicles  
**Cit.** Citizen, City, Citadel  
**Cler.** Clericus, Clergyman

**Clem.** Clement  
**Co. or Comp.** Company  
**Col.** Colonel, Colossians  
**Com.** Commissioner  
**Corn.** Cornelius  
**C. P. S.** Custos Privati Sigilli, *the Keeper of the Privy Seal.*  
**C. S.** Custos Sigillis, *Keeper of the Seal*  
**Cr.** Creditor  
**Cur.** Curate  
**D. in Number 500**  
**Dr.** Doctor, Debtor  
**Dan.** Daniel  
**D. D.** Doctor Divinitatis, *Doctor of Divinity*  
**d. denarius,** a Penny  
**dd.** delivered  
**Dec. or 10ber.** December  
**Dep.** Deputy  
**Devon.** Devonshire  
**Deut.** Deuteronomy  
**Do.** Ditto, *the same*  
**Dukm.** Dukedom  
**Earld.** Earldom  
**Edm.** Edmund  
**Edw.** Edward  
**E. g.** Exempli gratia, *as for Example*  
**Eliz.** Elizabeth  
**Eng.** English, England  
**Ep.** Epistle  
**Eph.** Ephesians  
**Esa.** Esaias.  
**Esq.** Esquire  
**Ex.** Example  
**Exc.** Exchange  
**Exr.** Executor  
**Exon.** Exeter  
**Feb.** February  
**Fr.** France, French, Francis, and Frances F. R. S.



F.R.S. Frater Regalis Societatis, *Fellow of the Royal Society*

Gal. Galatians

Gen. Genesis

Genl. General

Genmo. Generalissimo

Gent. Gentleman

Geo. George

Gosp. Gospel

Gr. R. Georgius Rex, *George the King*

Greg. Gregory

Hants. Hampshire

Heb. Hebrews

Hen. Henry

Hier. Hieronymus, *Jerom*

Honble. Honourable

Hond. Honoured

Hons. Honours

Holld. Holland

ibid. ibidem, *in the same Place*

Hum. Humphrey

Hund. Hundred

I in Number 1

Id. Idem, *the same*

i. e. id est, *that is*

J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, *Jesus Saviour of Men*

Isa. Isaiah

Ja. James

Jac. Jacob

J. D. Jurium Doctor, *Doctor of Laws*

Jer. Jeremy, *Jerom*

Jno. John

Jf. Joseph

Josh. Joshua

Kom. Kingdom

Kt. Knight

L. in Number 50

Ld. Lord

L. liber, *Book, and libræ, Pounds*

Lam. Lamentations

L. D. Lady Day

Lev. Leviticus

Lieu. Lieutenant

LL. D. Legum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws*

L. S. Locus Sigilli, *The Place of the Seal*

Lond. London

Ldp. Lordship

Morn. Morning

m. manipulus, *a Handful*

M. A. Magister Artium, *Master of Arts*

Ma. Madam

M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of Physic*

Mty. Majesty

Mar. March

Marm. Marmaduke

Mart. Martin, *Martyr*

Mat. Matthew

Math. Mathematicks

Messrs. Gentlemen

Middx. Middlesex

M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, *Doctor of Physic*

Mich. Michael, *Michaelmas*

Min. Minister

M. S. Memorizæ Sacrum, *Sacred to the Memory*

Mr. Master

Mrs. Mistress

MS. Manuscript

MSS. Manuscripts

N. Note

Nat. Nathaniel, *Nativity*

N. B. Nota Bene, *Mark well*

Nic. Nicodemus, *Nicholas*

n. l. non liquet, *it appears not*

Nov. or 9ber. November

N. S. New Style

Num. Number

Ob. Objection

Obt. Obedient

Oct.



Oct. 8ber. *October*  
 O. S. *Old Stile*  
 Oxon. *Oxford*  
 Par. *Parish*  
 Parl. *Parliament*  
 Pent. *Pentecost*  
 Per Cent. *per Centum, by the Hundred*  
 Pet. *Peter*  
 Phil. *Philip*  
 Philom. *Philomatheses, a Lover of Learning, or Philomathematicus a Lover of the Mathematics*  
 P. M. *Post Meridiem, Afternoon*  
 P. M. G. *Professor of Music at Gresham College*  
 Prof. Th. Gr. *Professor of Divinity at Gresham College*  
 P. S. *Postscript*  
 Ps. *Psalms*  
 Q. *Question, Queen*  
 q. d. *quasi dicat, as if he should say*  
 q. l. *quantum libet, as much as you please*  
 q. s. *quantum sufficit, a sufficient Quantity.*  
 Regr. *Register*  
 Regimt. *Regiment*  
 Regt. *Regent*  
 Reg. Prot. *Regius Professor, King's Professor*  
 Rel. *Religion, Relation*

Rev. *Revelation, Reverend*  
 Rr. Wpful. *Right Worshipful*  
 Rt. Honble. *Right Honourable*  
 Salop, *Shropshire*  
 S. South, and Solidus a *Sbiling*  
 Sr. *Sir*  
 St. *Saint*  
 Sept. or 7ber. *September*  
 Serj. *Serjeant*  
 Servt. *Servant*  
 Sol. *Solution*  
 S. T. P. *Sacro sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Professor of Divinity*  
 Tho. *Thomas*  
 Theo. *Theophilus*  
 Theff. *Theffalonians*  
 V. vide, *see, Verse, Five*  
 Viz. *videlicet, that is to say*  
 Will. or Wm. *William*  
 Wilts. *Wiltshire*  
 Wp. *Worship*  
 Wpful. *Worshipful*  
 Xn. *Christian*  
 Xpher. *Christopher*  
 Xt. *Christ*  
 ye. *the*  
 yn. *then*  
 ym. *them*  
 yr. *your*  
 ys. *this*  
 yu. *you or thou*  
 &. *et. and*  
 &c. *et cætera, and so forth.*

Note, These Contractions ought to be avoided as much as possible, unless it be for one's own private Use, and where it would be ridiculous to write them at length; as, Mr. for Master, and Mrs. for Mistress, &c. It argues likewise a Disrespect and Slighting to use Contractions to our Betters, and is often puzzling to others.

## A NEW GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue.

## P A R T IV.

## S E N T E N C E S in P R O S E.

**A** Desire to excel others in Virtue, is very commendable ; and a Delight in obtaining Praise, deserves Encouragement, because it discovers an excellent Mind : But he is wicked, who employs his Thoughts only to out-doing the worst in Villany. Such a Contention is diabolical.

2. A wise Man values Pleasure at a very little Rate, because it is the Bane of the Mind, and the Cause of all Misery : But he values no Possession more than Virtue, because it is the Fountain of all public and private Happiness.

3. Boast not of thy Health and Strength too much ; only whilst thou enjoyest them, give Praise to Him that bestoweth all good Things upon all Men : Use them well, lest He deprive thee of them. God doth good to thee, return Him not Evil.

3. By the Fall of *Adam* from that glorious and happy State, wherein he was created, the divine Image on his Mind is quite changed and altered ; and he, who was created but a little inferior to the Angels above, is now made but little superior to the Angels below.

5. Children are such as their Institution ; Infancy is led altogether by Imitation ; it hath neither Words nor Actions but what are infused by others : If it have good or ill Language, it is borrowed ; and the Shame or Thanks are only due to them that lent them.

6. Covetousness brings nothing home. Sometimes Men are so blinded with Avarice, that they contradict themselves, and lose what is honestly due to them, by coveting what is not justly their own, and thereby give others an Opportunity of deceiving them.

7. Do

7. Do not the Work of God negligently ; and let not your Heart be upon the World when your Hand is lifted up in Prayer : For that Time, you may be confident, is gained, which is prudently and zealously spent in God's Service.

8. Divine Providence disposes all Things most wisely ; not only in what concerns the World in general, but every one of us in particular : So that in what Condition soever he puts us, we may assure ourselves that it is best for us, since He chuses it, who cannot err.

9. Ever since the Transgression of our first Parents, the Purity of Human Nature hath been miserably stained ; its Faculties have been sadly depraved ; and its Affections very liable to be deluded, influenced, and overcome by the World.

10. Enquire not into the Secrets of God, but be content to learn your Duty according to the Quality of your person or Employment. God's Commandments were proclaimed to all the World ; but his Counsels are to himself, and his secret ones, when they are admitted within the Veil.

11. Flatter not yourself that you have Faith towards God, if you want Charity towards your Neighbour ; for the one is a certain Effect of the other. Neither follow a Multitude to sin, lest God make you share with them in their Punishment.

12. Gold, though the noblest of Metals, loseth its Lustre when continually worn in the same Purse with Copper or Brass ; and the best Men, by associating themselves with the Wicked, are often corrupted with their Sins, and partake of their Punishments.

13. *Gregory Nyssen* compared an Usurer to a Man giving Water to one in a burning Fever ; which does him more harm than good : So the Usurer, though he seems for the present to relieve his Brother's Wants, yet afterwards he grievously torments him.

14. Happy is he who allows himself Time and Leisure to make his Peace with God, and sign a Truce with Heaven ; but more to be admired is he, who is obliged to live in the midst of Temptations, and yet can be in love with Religion to the last Moment of his Life.

15. He that only pleases himself, does himself no Kindness, because he displeases God his Creator, who commands us to be kind and good to all Men, and to do to others those Things which we are willing should be done to ourselves.

16. If

16. If they go down to the Pit, that do not feed the Hungry, and clothe the Naked; what will become of those that take away Bread from the Hungry, and Clothes from the Naked? If want of Charity be tormented in Hell, what will become of the Covetous?

17. It is a commendable Thing for a Boy to apply his young Mind to the Study of Letters; they will be always useful to him; they will procure him the Favour and Love of good Men, which those that are wise value more than Riches and Pleasures.

18. King *Darius's* Mother when she heard of the Death of *Alexander*, laid violent Hands upon herself; not that she preferred an Enemy before a Son, but because she had experienced the Duty of a Son in him, whom she had feared as an Enemy.

19. Let us never measure our Godliness by the Number of Sermons which we hear, but by the Fruit we bring forth; without which, all our hearing will serve but to bring us into that portion of stripes, which belongs to him that *knows his Master's Will and does it not*.

20. Lazy Folks take the most Pains. Some People are so careless, that they will run all hazards, rather than help themselves at the Expence of a little Trouble: and it generally happens, that they are the greatest Sufferers in the Conclusion.

21. Men are generally governed more by Appearances than Realities; and the impudent Man in his Air and Behaviour, undertakes for himself that he has Ability and Merit, while the modest or diffident gives himself up as one who is possessed of neither.

22. Many Men are grown so negligent of seeking divine Mercy betimes, that they put *that* off to the last, which should have been the first of their Business; and many Times their Life is at an End, before they begin their Repentance.

23. No Man is so Prosperous and Happy, but he has some unfortunate and sad Days; and on the contrary, no Man is so Miserable, but he has some Times of Refreshment. Prosperity and Adversity, by turns succeed one another, as Rain does fair Weather, and fair Weather Rain.

24. Nothing is more absurd than to extend our Hopes and Desires, to Projects and Designs for this World beyond the Term of our living here: And it is unreasonable for us to trouble ourselves about this World longer than we are like to continue in it.

25. Obe-



25. Obedience comprehendeth the whole Duty of a Man, both towards God, his Neighbour and himself; we should therefore let it be engraven on our Hearts, that we may be useful in the Common-Wealth, and loyal to our Prince.

26. Our Life is a Warfare, and this World a Place of Mysteries, wherein the greatest Garlands are allotted to them, who sustain the greatest Labours; For by the Smart of our Stripes is augmented the Glory of our Reward.

27. Pride is a very reproachable Sin; and often meets with very extraordinary Judgments, even in this Life; but will certainly be punished in the next: For if God spared not the Angels for this Sin, but cast them into Hell, let no Man hope to speed better.

28. Personal Merit is all a Man can call his own. Whoever strictly adheres to Honesty and Truth, and leads a regular and virtuous Life, is more truly Noble than a debauched abandoned Profligate, were he descended from the most illustrious Family.

29. Riches are like Dung, which stink in an Heap; but being spread abroad, make the Earth fruitful. It is but mere Fancy to desire and esteem Riches, except it be for the Sake of using them. The best Metals lose their Lustre, unless brightened by Use.

30. Repentance, though it is not to be rested in as any Satisfaction for Sin, or any Cause of the Pardon thereof, which is the Act of God's free Grace in Christ; yet it is of such Necessity to all Sinners, that none can expect Pardon without it.

31. St. Bernard, in his Youth, being troubled with a Pain in his Head, a certain Woman offered to cure him, by reciting a few Verses by way of Charm; but he refused, saying, *I had rather endure the Hand of God, than be cured by the Hand of the Devil.*

32. Servants should not deal worse with their Masters for dealing better with them, but conscionably do their Work, that the Proverb may not be verified in them, *He that pays his Servant's wages aforehand, cuts off his Right Arm*, that is occasions him to be slothful and lazy.

33. The Lawfulness of our Actions may not be judged by the Events, but by the Grounds: The wise and holy Adviser of the World knows why many Times the better Cause hath the worse Success: Many a just Business is crossed for a punishment to the Agent.

34. Trade

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34. Trade is so noble a Master, that it is willing to entertain all Mankind in its Service ; and such Variety of Employments are adapted to every Capacity, that all, but the Lazy, may support at least, if not enrich themselves.

35. Time is one of the most precious Talents in the World, which the Author of it has committed to our Management. So precious, that he gives it us by Drops ; nor ever affords us two Moments at once : but always takes away one, when he lets us have another.

36. Very wholesome Advice was that, which was given by a Heathen Philosopher, viz. *Make it no longer a Matter of Dispute, what are the Marks and Signs of a Righteous Man, but immediately set about it, and endeavour to become such an one.*

37. *Virtue (said a Vicious Man on his Death-Bed) as much outshines Vice in Splendor and Light, as the glorious Luminary of Heaven, which runs its daily Course in the lofty Sky, does that small Rush-Light which stands glimmering by my Bed's Side.*

38. Vain Glory destroys all the Fruits of a good Action. He that prays, or gives Alms to be seen of Men, must take that as his Reward ; nor must he expect any other from Heaven, but the Portion of those Hypocrites, that love the Praise of Men, more than the Praise of God.

39. Upbraid no Man's Weakness to discomfort him, nor report it of him to disparage him ; neither delight to remember it to lessen him, or set thyself above him. And be sure never to praise thyself, or to dispraise any Man else, unless God's Glory, or some good End do hallow it.

40. Wicked Breasts are false to themselves ; neither trusting to their own Choice, nor making Choice of that, which they dare to trust. They will set a good Face upon their secretly displeasing Sins ; and had rather be self-condemned, than wise and prudent.

41. We ought neither to be so eager for hoarding up Treasures, as to with-hold our Hand intirely from giving : nor yet so careless and extravagant, as to let any Thing be unprofitably lost, which might be useful to ourselves, or beneficial to others.

42. Young Minds being fullest of Ignorance, want Instruction most ; are fittest to receive it as being freest from Prejudices and worldly Cares ; and are apt to retain it best, being void of such Corruptions as would otherwise expel it.

## SENTENCES in VERSE.

*Life is short and miserable.*

**A**H! few and full of Sorrow are the Days  
 Of miserable Man! His Life decays  
 Like that frail Flower, which with the Sun's Uprise  
 Her Bud unfolds, and with the Evening dies:  
 He like an empty Shadow glides away,  
 And all his Life is but a Winter's Day.

*On diligent Ants.*

Ants in Battalia to their Cells convey  
 The plunder'd Forage of their yellow Prey;  
 The little Drudges trot about and sweat,  
 But will not strait devour all they get;  
 For in their Mouths we see them carry home  
 A Stock for Winter, which they know must come.

*On the Atheist.*

Bold is the Wretch, and blasphemous the Man,  
 Who being finite, will attempt to scan  
 The Works of him that's infinitely wise;  
 And those he cannot comprehend denies:  
 Our reason is too weak a Guide to shew  
 How God Almighty governs all below.

*A Future State certain.*

Brave Youths the Paths of Virtue still should tread,  
 And not by Error's devious Tract be led:  
 Till free from Filth, and spotless is their Mind,  
 Till pure their Life, and of th' ethereal Kind:  
 For this we must believe, when'er we die,  
 We sink to Hell, or else to Heaven fly.

*On Travel.*

By Travel crown the Arts, and learn Abroad  
 The gen'ral Virtues which the Wise applaud.  
 To study Nations I advise betimes,  
 And various Kingdoms know, and various Climes:  
 Whatever worthy thy Remarks thou see'st,  
 With Care remember, and forget the rest.

*Heaven*

*Heavenly Love.*

Christ's Arms do still stand open to receive  
All weary Prodigals, that Sin do leave;  
For them he left his Father's blest Abode;  
Made Son of Man, to make Man Son of God  
To cure their Wounds, he Life's Elixir bled,  
And dy'd a Death to raise them from the Dead.

*The Self-wise.*

Conceited Thoughts, indulg'd without Controul,  
Exclude all further Knowledge from the Soul:  
For he that thinks himself already wise,  
In course, all further Knowledge will despise;  
And but for this, how many might have been  
Just, reputable, wise, and honest Men!

*On Death.*

Death at a Distance we but slightly fear,  
He brings his Terrors as he draws more near:  
Through Poverty, Pain, Slav'ry, we drudge on,  
The worst of Beings better please than none:  
No Price too dear to purchase Life and Breath;  
The heaviest Burthen's easier borne than Death.

*On Ambition.*

Dazzled with hope, we cannot see the Cheat  
Of aiming with Impatience to be great.  
When wild Ambition in the Heart we find,  
Farewell Content, and Quiet of the Mind:  
For glitt'ring Clouds, we leave the solid Shore  
And wonted Happiness returns no more.

*On the Soldier.*

Eager the Soldier meets his desp'rate Foe,  
With an Intent to give his fatal Blow;  
The Cause he fights for, animates him high;  
Namely, Religion and dear Liberty:  
For these he conquers, or more bravely dies,  
And yields himself a willing Sacrifice.



*On the Resurrection.*

From ev'ry Corner of th' extended Earth  
 The scatter'd Dust is call'd to second Birth ;  
 The sever'd Body now unites again,  
 And kindred Atoms rally into Men,  
 The various Joints resume their ancient Seats,  
 And ev'ry Limb its former Task repeats.

*On Youth.*

Fragrant the Rose is, but it fades in Time ;  
 The Violet sweet, but quickly past the Prime ;  
 White Lilies hang their heads, and soon decay,  
 And whiter Snow in Minutes melts away :  
 Such and so with'ring are our earlier Joys,  
 Which Time, or Sickness, speedily destroys.

*The Duty of Man.*

First to our God we must with Rev'rence bow,  
 The second Honour to our Prince we owe ;  
 Next to Wives, Parents, Children, fit Respect,  
 And to our Friends and Kindred, we direct :  
 Then we must those, who groan beneath the Weight  
 Of Age, Disease, or Want, commiserate.

*The Desire.*

From my Beginning, may th' A'mighty Powers  
 Blessings bestow in never-ceasing Showers ;  
 Oh ! may I happy be, and always blest !  
 Of ev'ry Joy, of ev'ry Wish possess'd !  
 May Plenty dissipate all worldly Cares,  
 And smiling Peace bless my revolving Years !

*On Mortality.*

From stately Palaces we must remove,  
 The narrow Lodgings of a Grave to prove ;  
 Leave the fair Train, and the light gilded Room,  
 To lie alone benighted in the Tomb.  
 God only is immortal ; Man not so ;  
 Life to be paid upon Demand we owe.

*On honest Labour.*

Go to the Plough or Team : Go hedge or ditch,  
Some honest Calling use, no Matter which ;  
Be Porter, Postman, take the lab'ring Oar ;  
Employment keeps the Bailiffs from the Door.  
Though thou be mean, thy frugal Industry,  
Depend upon it, shall rewarded be.

*On Heaven.*

Heaven is our Guard, and Innocence its Care,  
Nor need the Just the worst of Dangers fear :  
It pities the defenceless poor Man's Grief,  
And sends him, when he calls, Help and Relief ;  
Its Arm, the surest Succour, and the best,  
Delivers and revenges the distress'd.

*On an Active Life.*

Happy is he, the only happy Man,  
Who out of Choice, does all the Good he can ;  
Who Business loves, and others better makes,  
By prudent Industry, and Pains he takes :  
God's Blessing here he'll have, and Man's Esteem,  
And, when he dies, his Works will follow him.

*Misfortunes Advantageous.*

In all Misfortunes, this Advantage lies,  
They make us humble, and they make us wise ;  
Let's bear it calmly, though a grievous Woe,  
And still adore the Hand that gives the Blow ;  
And he that can acquire such Virtue, gains  
An ample Recompence for all his Pains.

*On CHRIST our Life.*

I am the Resurrection, saith the Lord ;  
Eternal Life's the Fruit of my eternal Word ;  
Whoever firmly does in me believe,  
The Grave shall not confine, nor Hell receive :  
Nor only this ; but those that will rely  
On what I Teach, shall never, never Die,

*On King GEORGE.*

Long may the King Great Britain's Scepter sway,  
 While all his Subjects peaceably obey :  
 And when God's Providence shall him remove  
 From these below, to highest Realms above ;  
 To his own Race, may he the Crown resign,  
 For ever to continue in that Line.

*On the Scriptures.*

Let sacred Writings always be admir'd,  
 Whose holy Penmen truly were inspir'd ;  
 Thro' all succeeding Times, both worst and best,  
 They have run down, and borne the strictest Test.  
 A Spirit there, in ev'ry Line we see,  
 Of Hope, Love, Joy, and Immortality.

*On a Competency.*

Let me, O God ! my Labours so employ,  
 That I a Competency may enjoy,  
 I ask no more than my Life's Wants supply,  
 And leave their due to others when I die :  
 If this thou grant (which nothing doubt I can)  
 None ever liv'd or dy'd a richer Man.

*On the Fall of Man.*

Man was by Heaven made to govern all,  
 But how unfit, demonstrates in his Fall ;  
 Created pure, and with a Strength endu'd,  
 Of Grace divine, sufficient to have stood ;  
 But alienate from God, he soon became  
 The Child of Wrath, Pride, Misery, and Shame.

*On the Sceptic.*

No Providence the Sceptic will allow,  
 Then let th' ungrateful Mortal tell me, how  
 His tender Infancy Protection found,  
 And how his Childhood was with Safety crown'd !  
 How through his Youth he came to manly Years,  
 Through many Dangers, which he sees and fears.

*The Good of Evils.*

One Week's Extremity may teach us more  
Than long Prosperity had done before;  
Death is forgotten in our easy state,  
But Troubles mind us of our final Fate:  
The doing Ill, affects us not with Fears,  
But suffering Ill, brings Sorrow, Woe, and Tears.

*On Lying.*

On all Occasions to declare the Truth  
Is most Praise-worthy in a virtuous Youth:  
A Fault extenuated by a Lye  
Is doubled in Reality thereby:  
And he that to this Vice becomes a Slave,  
In Fire and Brimstone shall his Portion have.

*On Fore-Thought.*

Rashness and Haste make all Things unsecure;  
All great Concernments must Delay endure:  
Think on the Means, the Matter, and the End,  
When any great Design thou dost intend;  
And if uncertain thy Pretensions be,  
Stay till fit Time wears out Uncertainty.

*On the PARLIAMENT.*

See Britain's King upon his awful Throne,  
Striving to make each Subject's Heart his own:  
By Justice ruling, but with Mercy mixt,  
Supporting Worship, as by Law 'tis fixt;  
While Lords and Commons all as one agree,  
To settle firm his Crown and Dignity.

*On Trouble.*

The happiest Man that ever breath'd on Earth,  
With all the Glories of Estate and Birth,  
Had yet some anxious Care to make him know,  
No Grandeur was above the Reach of Woe.  
To be from all Things that disquiet, free,  
Is not consistent with Humanity.



*On the Almighty Power.*

The lofty Concave of the vast Expanse  
 Could never be th' Effect of giddy Chance;  
 Those beauteous and amazing Globes of Light,  
 No Pow'r could make, that was not infinite;  
 But when he spake, each Atom of the Frame  
 From the dark Womb of empty Nothing came.

*Trifle not in Devotion.*

Wither thou go'st conceive, and to what End,  
 When thine own Feet the House of God ascend.  
 There rather hear his Life-directing Rules,  
 Than offer up the Sacrifice of Fools.  
 For sinful are their Gifts, who neither know  
 What they to God should give, or what they owe.

*On Death.*

When we have once resigned our sinful breath,  
 (For we can die but once) then after Death  
 Th' immortal Soul immediately goes  
 To endless Joys, or everlasting Woes.  
 Wise then's the Man, who labours to secure  
 His Passage safe, and his Reception sure.

*CHRIST on the Cross.*

Ye wand'ring Travellers, that pass this Way,  
 Stand still awhile, these Agonies survey:  
 And on Result of serious Thoughts declare,  
 If ever Sorrows might with mine compare.  
 But GOD, in Mercy, has decreed this Cup;  
 Most willingly, therefore, I drink it up.

*Live to Die.*

You, whose fond Wishes do to Heaven aspire,  
 Who make those blest Abodes your sole Desire;  
 If you are Wise, and hope that Bliss to gain,  
 Use well your Time, live not an Hour in vain:  
 Let not the Morrow your vain Thoughts employ,  
 But think this Day the Last you shall enjoy.

SELECT

## SELECT FABLES.



He that will not help himself, will have Help  
from no Body.

FABLE I. *Of the Waggoner and Hercules.*

**A**S a Waggoner was driving his Team, his Waggon funk into a Hole, and stuck fast.

The poor Man immediately fell upon his Knees, and prayed to Hercules, that he would get his Waggon out of the Hole again.

Thou Fool, says Hercules, whip thy Horses, and set thy Shoulders to the Wheels; and then if thou wilt call upon Hercules, he will help thee.

*The Interpretation.*

*Lazy Wishes never do a Man any Service; but if he would have Help from God in the Time of Need, let him not only implore his Assistance, but make use of his own best Endeavours.*



Be mindful of past Favours.

**FABLE II.** *Of the Hound despised by his Master.*

**A**N aged Hound being in Pursuit of his Game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his Teeth were worn out; for which his Master corrected him severely.

The Dog begged that he might not be punished, alledging, that he was old; yet he said, he had been stout in his youthful Days, and therefore hoped he might be pardoned, if it were only for his former Services: But I see, continues he, nothing pleaseth without Profit.

*The Interpretation.*

*If a Favour is not continued, it is forgot. Many People are so ungrateful as to take no Notice of the Ninety-nine good Turns, which they have received, if the Hundredth is denied them.*

Young



Young Folks think old Folks to be Fools; but old Folks know young Folks to be so.

*FABLE III. Of the Kid, the Goat, and the Wolf.*

**W**HEN the Goat was going abroad, she charged the Kid to shut the Door after her, and open it to none, till she should return; and then to look out of the Window first.

Very well, Mother, says the Kid: If you had not told me, I should have had Wit enough to keep the Door shut, and to take care of myself.

At the same time the Wolf happened to be behind the House, and heard the Charge given to the Kid.

Some time after the Goat's Departure, the Wolf knocks at the Door, and counterfeiting the Goat's Voice, demands Entrance.

The Kid supposing it to be her Dam, forgot to look out at the Window, but immediately opened the Door, and let in the Wolf, who instantly made a Prey of her, and tore her to Pieces.

*The Interpretation.*

*Children should obey their Parents, who are always better able to advise them, than the Children can themselves. It is convenient also for young Men to lend an Ear to the Aged, who being more experienced in the Affairs of the World, can give them better Counsel, whereby they may avoid many Dangers. Witness Eli's Sons, and Rehoboam's Fall.*





A Man may forgive an Injury ; but he cannot easily forget it.

FABLE IV. *Of the Husbandman and the Snake.*

A Husbandman had brought up a Snake in his House ; but being angry with her, struck her with his Hatchet, and wounded her, for which reasons she fled from him.

Afterwards the Husbandman falling into Want, imagined that this Misfortune befel him for the Injury done to the Snake, and therefore humbly requested of her, that she would come and live with him again.

The Snake replied, That she forgave him, but she would not return to live with one who kept a Hatchet in his House ; adding, that although the Smart of the Wound was gone, yet the Mark was left, and the Remembrance of it was still fresh in her Memory.

*The Interpretation.*

*It is not safe to trust to that Man, who has once made a Breach in Friendship. It is God-like to forgive an Injury ; but no harm to remember it, because it keeps us on our Guard.*

Make



Make no Friendship with an ill-natur'd Man.

FABLE. V. *Of the Wolves and the Sheep.*

**T**HE Wolves made a League with the Sheep, and Hostages were given on both Sides. The Wolves gave their young Ones to the Sheep, and the Sheep gave their Dogs to the Wolves.

Sometime after, while the Sheep were quietly feeding in their Meadow, the young Wolves began for to howl for their Dams; at which the Wolves came rushing in among them, and charged them with breaking the League.

The Sheep began to excuse themselves, saying, they were feeding by themselves, and therefore could not hurt the young Wolves, not having any Dogs with them.

But the Wolves insisted on it, that they were guilty of a Breach of Friendship; alledging at the same Time, that those Innocents, who never did any Harm in their Lives, would not make such dreadful Lamentations, unless some Violence had been offered to them; and knowing the Sheep to be without their Guard, they fell upon them and tore them to Pieces.

*The Interpretation.*

*Be always upon your Guard when an Enemy is near. He who has always run counter to the Rules of Friendship, will never become a true Friend, though you should bind him by the strongest Engagements.*

O

Honesty



Honesty is the best Policy.

FABLE VI. *Of the two Thieves and the Butcher.*

A Couple of Sharpers went to a Butcher's Shop to buy some Meat; but while the Butcher was busied with other Customers, one of them stole a Piece of Beef and gave it to his Companion, who put it under his Cloak.

The Butcher presently missed the Meat and charged them with the Theft.

But he who stole it, swore by *Jove*, that he had none of it; and he that had it, swore likewise, he did not take it away.

To whom the Butcher replied, the Thief to me is unknown, tho' I believe it to be one of you; but he by whom you have sworn can tell and will reward you accordingly.

*The Interpretation.*

God Almighty is privy to all our Actions; and though we may for a while deceive Man, yet we cannot escape his all-seeing Eye, who will reward or punish us according as we deserve.

A Liar



A Liar is not to be believed, though he speak the Truth.

**FABLE VII.** *Of the Shepherd's Boy and the Husbandmen.*

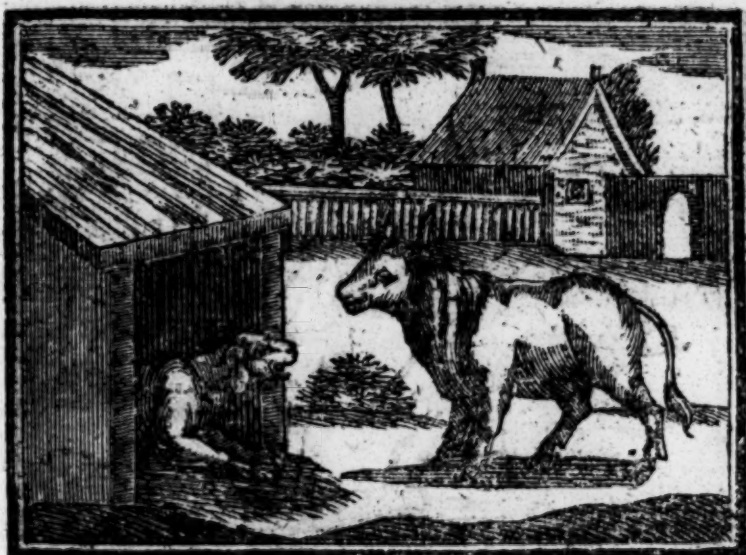
**A**S a Boy was looking after some Sheep in a Meadow, he would oftentimes, in Jest, cry out, that the Wolf was among them; which made the neighbouring Husbandmen come out to his Assistance, and then he would laugh at them, for being such Fools as to come when he did not want them.

At last the Wolf came in earnest, and the Boy began to cry out as usual, but the Husbandmen, thinking that he only wanted to delude them again, never troubled themselves about them, but let him cry on; and so the Sheep became an easy Prey to the Wolf, and were destroyed.

*The Interpretation.*

Some Men have such a Faculty of Jest, that the most important and sacred Truths cannot escape them; others are as notorious for Lying; the Consequence of which is, a Dislike to their Company, and a total Disregard to every Thing they say: for when once the Deceiver is known, his Credit is lost, and he is derided in every Company.





Let Envy alone and it will punish itself.

FABLE VIII. *Of the Dog and the Ox.*

**A**N ill-natured Dog laid himself down in a Manger full of Hay.

Presently came an Ox to feed; but the Dog in a surly Manner, bid him begone.

Well, replied the Ox; Thou wilt neither eat the Hay thyself, nor suffer others to eat it; therefore stay there in this thy envious Humour, and keep away every Ox, and then thy Envy will become thy Punishment.

The Dog did so, and by that Means starved himself.

*The Interpretation.*

Envy torments both the Body and the Mind, and is deservedly its own Punisher. Thus, we see, some Men are content to lose a Blessing themselves, that others may not enjoy it.

One



One good Turn deserves another.

FABLE IX. *Of the Dove and the Bee.*

**A** Thirsty Bee came to a Fountain to drink, but being too hasty, fell in.

A Dove in a neighbouring Tree seeing the Bee struggle for Life, set herself upon a Branch that hung over the Fountain, and by her Weight brought it to the Water, that the Bee might get upon it, and so saved her Life.

Some short Time after, a Snare was laid for the Dove; and while the Fowler was drawing the Net together, the Bee (who at that Instant was flying over) seeing her Deliverer in such Danger, stung the Fowler so severely, that he was obliged to let the Net go again, by which Means the Dove escaped.

*The Interpretation.*

*Be helpful to thy Friend; and always return Thanks to those who deserve it.*



Evil be to them that Evil think. *Also* Throw a Crust to a surly Dog and he will bite you.

FABLE X. *Of the good-natured Man and the Adder.*

**A** Good-natured Man being obliged to go out in frosty Weather, on his Return Home found an Adder almost frozen to Death, which he brought with him, and laid before the Fire.

As soon as the Creature had received fresh Life by the Warmth, and was come to herself, she began to hiss, and fly about the House; and at length killed one of the Children.

Well, says the Man, if this is the best Return that you can make for my kind Offices, you shall e'en share in the same Fate yourself; and so killed her immediately.

### *The Interpretation.*

*Ingratitude is one of the blackest Crimes that a Man can be guilty of: It is hateful both to God and Man, and frequently brings upon such a graceless Wretch all that Mischiefs, which he either did, or thought to do to another.*

Lazy



Lazy Folks take the most Pains. *Also Give a Man his Bread and Cheese when he has earned it.*

FABLE XI. *Of the Old Woman and her Maids.*

A Certain old Woman having about her a Parcel of idle Maids would oblige them to rise every Morning at Cock-crowing.

But the Maids looking on this as an hardship, resolved to put a Stop to this growing Evil, and so cut off the Cock's Head; thinking that they might then lie in Bed securely, and indulge themselves in their Laziness.

But the careful Mistress soon frustrated their Designs, and ordered a Bell to be brought to her, with which she ever after rung them up at Midnight.

*The Interpretation.*

*It is good to be industrious; for Laziness is commonly punished with Want; and Drowsiness, saith Solomon, will cover a Man with Rags.*

A Bird





A Bird in Hand is worth two in the Bush.

FABLE XII. *Of the Fisherman and the Fish.*

**A** Fisherman having cast his Line in the Water, presently after drew up a Fish.

The little captive entreated the Fisherman, that he would spare her (she being but small) till she was grown larger, and then she would suffer herself to be taken by him again.

No, no, replies the Fisherman, I am not to be so served: If I let you go, I must never expect to see you any more; neither should I have caught you now, if you had known there was a Hook within the Bait: And I was always of that Temper, that whatever I could catch, I would rather take it away, than leave it behind me.

*The Interpretation.*

*Never let go a Certainty for an Uncertainty.*

A New

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*A New GUIDE to the ENGLISH Tongue.*

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PART V.

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Particular Forms of PRAYER.

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Public PRAYERS for the Use of Schools.

*In the Morning.*

**A** Almighty God, the Fountain of all Wisdom, we humbly beseech thee to pour into our Hearts, as into their proper Channels, the pure Waters of Learning. And because thou hast made no Man for himself only, but all of us for the mutual Help of each other, grant that we may so diligently apply ourselves to our Studies, that increasing every Day in Piety and good Literature, we may at length become not only more useful to ourselves, but ornamental also, both to the State we live in, and to the true holy Catholick Church. More especially we pray thee to give us all Grace to grow wise unto the eternal Salvation of our immortal Souls; and this we beg for Jesus Christ his Sake: In whose holy Name and Words we further pray unto thee, saying;

**O**UR Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name, thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven, give us this Day our daily Bread, and forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive them that trespass against us; Lead us not into Temptation; but deliver us from Evil; for thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

**T**HE Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, with the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

*In*

**O** Almighty God, and most merciful Father, we humbly pray Thee to forgive all the Errors and Transgressions which thou hast beheld in us, the Day past; and help us to express our unfeigned Sorrow for what has been amiss, by our Care to amend it. What we know not, do you teach us: Instruct us in our Duty, both towards Thee, and towards Men; give us Grace always to do those Things which are good and well-pleasing in thy Sight. Whatsoever good Instructions have been here given this Day, grant that they may be carefully remembered and daily followed; and whatsoever good Desires thou hast put into our Hearts, grant that by the Assistance of thy Grace they may be brought to good effect; that thy Name may have the Honour, and ourselves may have Comfort at the Day of Account, through Jesus Christ our Saviour: In whose holy Name and Words we farther pray unto Thee, saying, *Our Father, &c.*

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### Private PRAYERS.

*A Prayer for Wisdom and Knowledge, to be said by a Child going to School, or at any other Time.*

**O** Almighty Lord and merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth, who of thy free Liberality givest Wisdom abundantly to all, who with Faith and full Assurance ask it of Thee: Beautify by the Light of thy Heavenly Grace, the Towardness of my Wit; the which, with all the Powers of Nature Thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those Things, which may effectually bring me to the Knowledge of Thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour, but also with my whole Heart and Will constantly follow the same, and receive daily Increase thro' thy bountiful Goodness towards me, as well in good Life, as Doctrine: So that Thou who workest all Things in all Creatures, mayest make thy gracious Benefits shine in me, to the endless Glory and Honour of thine immortal Majesty. *Amen.*

*A Morn-*

*A Morning Prayer for a Child.*

**O** Lord our Heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power. Direct me in all my laudable and praise-worthy Undertakings for the best; and bless me in them. Enlighten my Understanding, strengthen my Memory, sanctify my Heart, and guide me in my Life. Let the Duties of this Day be chearfully undergone by me; and give me Grace so to apply myself to my Learning, that I may thereby become a useful Member of the Common-Wealth. Grant that I may be obedient to my Parents, and to those who have the Care of my Education; to behave myself soberly and with good Manners to every one; and that I may lead an innocent and inoffensive Life. Lord, protect and defend all my Relations and Friends; and grant that none of us may fall into Sin, neither run into any kind of Danger; but that all our Doings may be ordered by thy Governance, to do always that is righteous in thy Sight; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour and Glory, World without End. *Amen.*

*An Evening Prayer for a Child.*

**O** Lord God Almighty, by whose Providence I have been preserved this Day from all Dangers that might have befallen me, I humbly beseech Thee to continue thy watchful Providence over me this Night. Let my Guardian Angel defend me from all the Perils and Dangers of it; and from all Assaults of my spiritual Enemies. And do Thou, who art always more ready to hear than I am to pray, and art wont to give more than either I desire or deserve, pour down upon me the Abundance of thy Mercy; forgive me those Things whereof my Conscience is afraid, and give me those good Things which I am not worthy to ask: Graft in my Heart the Love of thy Name, increase in me true Religion; nourish me with all  
*Goodness,*



Goodness, and of thy great Mercy keep me in the same. And grant, O Lord, that I may so faithfully serve Thee in this Life, that I fail not finally to attain thy heavenly Promises, which exceed all that I can desire, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace before Meat.*

**S**ANCTIFY, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these Creatures, to our Use, and ourselves to thy Service; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace after Meat.*

**G**OD's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this Refreshment; and for all his Mercies from Time to Time bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Before going into the Church.*

**S**TAY here all worldly Thoughts, and all Vanities, that I may entertain heavenly Meditations.

*For a Child seating himself in the Church.*

**O** Lord, I am now in thy Presence, grant me such a Measure of thy Grace, as may enable me to attend thy most sacred Word; and obediently to practise the same; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*When Divine Service is ended.*

**L**ORD, pardon the Coldness and Wanderings of all my Petitions; and deal with me according to my Needs, and thine own rich Mercies: Bless me this Day and all the rest of my Life; and grant me thy Heavenly Grace, that I may ever hereafter serve Thee with a clean Heart to thy Honour and Glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*



F I N I S.

